THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE ARKANSAS WAR.

Official Reports from General Upham—How the Rebels are Treated.

We find the following official reports by General Upham of his recent Arkansas "campaign," in the Memphis *Evening Post*. Augusta, in Woodruff county, has long been known as the general headquarters of the Ku-Klux for the whole of a large section of country between the White and Mississippi rivers:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS, AUGUSTA, Ark., Dec. 15, 1868.—Governor Clayton.—Dear Sir:—I have the honor to make the following report:—A large force, numbering about two hundred, of the citizens of Woodruff county, gathered together, armed, to resist the State troops, and the citizens of Augusta went out and met them day before yesterday, and caused them to lay down their arms and return to their homes, all except a few outlaws, among which are the men who shot McClure and myself on the 22d of October last; the others, men of the same character. Last night, about 10 o'clock, our pickets were fired upon by a party of about one hundred, from Sharp, Lawrence, and Jackson, joined by the aforesaid few outlaws of this county. They immediately retired about five miles above here, on my plantation, camped over night, and took my overseer, Richmond Briscoe, and Captain Anderson prisoners. This morning they made a move in the direction of Augusta.

We have about 120 men, half armed. We can hold the position until Dale and Monk arrive, who are on their way with about 200. Send us, if possible, about 100 or 200 stand of arms and some ammunition. The Rebels will probably get together 600 or 800 men within a week. Colonel Schwarte can give you some information. We are anxious for a fight, and our men will do all they can with what they have to do with. I don't care for reinforcements if we have arms. The citizens are under my orders, bringing in some every day. The telegraph operator, Holman, is a Ku-Klux, and made his escape last night, after giving all the information he could to Jacksonport. Send an operator. The good citizens have been here this morning begging for arms to fight with us, but we have none to give. We are in fine spirits, and every man will fight. The citizens have just presented an address to citizens of other counties, praying them to desist and let this county alone, as they are all well satisfied, and wish no interference from any quarter. I will send you a copy by next mail. I have the honor, Governor, to remain yours, with great respect,

D. P. UPHAM, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

Under date of December 22 the General again reports as follows:—

Governor:—My report to you on the 15th contains about all that could be said. Captain Taylor, with a detachment of about fifty men, followed the outlaws from Jackson and other counties two days and nights, and at last drove them into Jackson county. I telegraphed to Captain Brian to arrest Bob Shaver, and notify me, but as yet have received no notice of the arrest of Shaver, who was in command of all the insurgents north of Woodruff county, and a resident of Jacksonport. Under his direction and superintendence were the Ku-Klux, with Colonel A. C. Pickett at the head, and Captain A. W. Robertson and Lieutenant B. Y. Jones, who have furnished me with an original roll of one company. There are several other companies which will be reported in future. The aforesaid Colonel A. C. Pickett was with Bob Shaver, commanding insurgents of this county. He is a lawyer of Augusta, and recently connected with the Augusta *Sentinel*.

The greater portion of the Ku-Klux of this county are young men, who have been called upon by these "high-toned gentlemen" and "law-abiding citizens," and invited to ride with them at night, and taken out in the woods and sworn in, without knowing what the nature of the organization was until they were in it. The headquarters of Bob Shaver, while in this vicinity, were at my house on the Jacksonport road, and they stole and destroyed everything, taking away the last thing in the house, and every horse and mule on the place. The citizens now are in favor of the Administration as it is. I can, the last of this week, proceed to Craighead and Green. I would respectfully recommend the restoration of civil law in this county at an early day, and that martial law be proclaimed in Jackson county. I have ordered the arrest of Bob Shaver, and report says he is now under arrest. Next mail will convey to you a healthy state of affairs in Woodruff county. I am, Governor, yours, with great respect,

D. P. UPHAM,
Brigadier General Commanding.

SLAVERY.

Condition of the Negroes in Kentucky.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:—

SIR:—I sent you a slip some ten days ago, cut from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, to the effect that slavery still exists in the State of Kentucky, requesting you to publish it in the *Tribune*. Suffer me to direct your attention to this subject again. I reside on the Ohio river, having the Kentucky border constantly in view. I state what I know to be true. Thousands of persons, mostly children, are at the present moment held in the most cruel and abject bondage in the State of Kentucky, having no one to care for, protect, or release them. They are held under a villainous law of that State, by which children and youth have been bound out as apprentices, in most cases, to the persons whom they or their parents called master previous to emancipation. They are called apprentices, but are treated like slaves. They not only have no schooling, and such humane treatment as apprentices usually get, but in many instances they have not enough food, nor clothing sufficient to cover their nakedness and protect them from the cold. As in the old system of slavery, the strong and educated are combined against the weak and ignorant. They are worked and whipped through the day and imprisoned at night. Having no money nor friends, they can obtain no redress by law, the courts of that State (with rare exceptions) refusing the testimony of blacks in cases where white persons are parties. The condition of those colored persons in Kentucky is a disgrace to civilization. We send a navy to South America to rescue two of our citizens who have been unlawfully imprisoned by Lopez, at the same time we fail to protect these freedmen, American citizens, on our own soil! Will you direct the attention of members of Congress to this shameful condition of affairs, and demand some measure of relief for those oppressed and suffering children? Very truly yours,

A. L. ROBINSON.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 5, 1869.

Clubbing a Wild Cat.

From the Troy Times, Jan. 9.

Yesterday two boys named Welch and Wanton killed a catamount or wild cat on the very outskirts of the village of Hart's Falls. The animal had been observed the previous day, but sought refuge in a small clump of woods and escaped. Yesterday the lads saw him again, and without any arms in their possession, heroically made for him. The wild cat attempted to escape by climbing up a tree; but young Welch followed him up, and succeeded with a club in driving him down again. The contest between the boy and wild beast in the tree is described as having been exciting in the extreme. When the animal reached *terra firma* again young Wanton went at him with a club, and succeeded, after a severe struggle, in despatching him. The boys brought their trophy into the village, and are to-day the heroes of Hart's Falls. The cat was a very large one, and weighed upwards of twenty pounds.

We have never known wild cats to be so numerous or bold in approaching the settled haunts of men as they are this winter. The latest report we have is the killing of one in the streets of our neighboring city of Hudson, by Samuel Harris, superintendent of the Hon. John A. Griswold's blast furnace in that city. The animal crossed the river upon the ice from Greene county, after the carcass of a dead horse. Some boys observed him and drove him into the city, where Mr. Harris attacked and despatched him with a bar of iron. After it had ceased to breathe it was measured, and was found to be of the following dimensions:—Length, from tip of its fore feet to the extreme of its rear foot, four feet four inches; height, twenty-two inches.

SPAIN.

The Struggle for a Republic—Views of the Monarchists.

The New York *Tribune's* Spanish correspondent has been talking with General Prim upon the future of Spain, and dots down the result of that interview as follows:—

There is to be no republic—none by the aid of Prim or his colleagues, none if they carry through the policy on which they are bent. I am sorry to say this, but say it I must, for neither the knowledge nor the sincerity of my informant is to be questioned. Prim left England pledged to a republic, he is still a Republican, yet he is beyond doubt going to establish a monarchy—if he can. His friends and advisers, some of whom were more Republican than he, coincide with, or perhaps suggest, his anti-Republican policy. They all treat the question as one of necessity, not of expediency. They avow their preference for a republic, but declare it impossible. They insist on Prim's epigram "You cannot have a republic without republicans," as a sober statement of an incontrovertible fact. But there are Republicans, I replied. You had to put them down at Cadiz. In many of the municipal elections last week they have beaten you. It is doubtful whether they have not an actual majority of the important towns. Yes, is the rejoinder, but a republic implies intelligence. These men have voted from sentiment, from instinct, from horror of what they have suffered under a monarchy, from the dictation of leaders who put into their hands a ballot they could not read. When we say there are no Republicans, we mean no intelligent ones. Not ten in a hundred Spaniards can read. They know nothing of government or politics. They must, above all things, be educated. Give them a republic to-day, the same votes are likely to upset it to-morrow, when the first unpopular but necessary measure is passed. We mean to pass a law that after a fixed time, three or five years, no man over thirty or thirty-five who cannot read shall retain the franchise. We mean to set up schools, which shall make a republic possible, for we do not admit that in postponing the republic we are unfaithful to the democratic idea.

Most Americans will have their own answer to this, I naturally said. If we can trust our negroes, just out of slavery, cannot you trust your Spaniards? Reading is not the only source or evidence of intelligence. Pressed a little on this point, he betook himself to the other, which is a much graver difficulty.

Europe will not tolerate a Spanish republic—there is what Prim and his associates really believe, and they are not ready to throw down their glove in the face of the coalesced monarchs north of the Pyrenees. The assassin of the Tuileries, he who betrayed the French republic, dare not allow a republic in Spain. Would he send 200,000 men to cut its throat—re-enact in Spain the tragedy of the Boulevards on the 3d of December? Probably not—"if he did we should beat them," exclaimed the haughty Spaniard. But he would open the frontiers to the partisans of Isabella, the Carlists, to the agents of Rome, to the malcontents of every party. With money and arms they would swarm over the Northern Mountains and all across the line of Portugal. There would be an insurrection every week; no province would be quiet, commerce would languish, a reform of the finances become impossible. No government, least of all an experimental administration such as a republic must be at first, could be firmly established while they went on with the active assistance or connivance of Napoleon. His means of mischief are incalculable, and he would use every one of them. A republic would be a red flag flared in his face. Spain dare not enter on such a contest at this moment. She needs repose. Her finances are in a disorder which nothing but a settled government can restore. Any government will be intrigued against, but against a republic all parties would unite. To maintain it in the face of such an opposition, backed by such support from without, is what no man who knows Spain would attempt at this moment. Numerous as the Republicans are, they include few or no men accustomed to affairs, able to administer departments, or whose names would command respect at home or abroad.

That is a sketch of the arguments by which Prim and those who act with him convince each other that Spain must endure one more monarchy. But only one, they say, and they defend their consistency as Republicans by saying they all accept the monarchy as an evil necessary for the hour; but also as the essential step to a republic. They declare they have no purpose to found a dynasty, or to tolerate another royal family. They would build a kind of temporary throne just strong enough to sustain one sovereign, and tumble to pieces when he dies—a throne that shall only be a scaffolding for a republic. An ominous suggestion.

A DESPERATE RIDE.

A Boy Followed by a Vigilance Committee.

One of the most exciting occurrences that has happened in this county for some time past transpired at Hickory Grove last evening. They have in that vicinity a regularly organized vigilance committee for the purpose of protecting themselves against horse-thieves, and the bringing them to justice afterwards. These vigilantes are always ready for business; will, in fact, follow a horse-thief on the drop of the hat. Last evening there was a singing-school at the school house. The young people assembled, as was their custom, but in their anxiety to do the gallant, they, like the foolish maidens, had forgotten to fill their lamps with oil. Darkness was a good thing under some circumstances, but it wouldn't do for singing purposes, so it was decided that young Elm. DeCamp should take one of his father's horses and go up the road about a mile for oil, while the others waited his return. Taking the oil can, he went directly to the stable, and bridling the fastest steed of the lot, he galloped off. A vigilante, seeing this part of the proceedings, hastened to the house with the startling intelligence that some one had just stolen a horse. Madison De Camp, who, by the way, is a drover of some note, hastened to the stable, and, on seeing that his best horse was gone, quickly untied another, and, without saddle or bridle, and without stopping to get his hat, mounted, and dashed madly up the road after the supposed thief, arousing the vigilantes as he went. Being in a hurry to shed light upon a darkened singing school, young DeCamp, something of a horseman as well as his sire, didn't let any stray horseman overtake him, and so unconsciously gave his pursuer more distance than he wanted. In a few minutes the country was swarming with armed men, and at the head of the bravest band of them all rode Madison DeCamp bareheaded, and grasping the leather thong with an iron grasp. Meanwhile, young DeCamp had procured his oil and was riding at a stiff gait towards home. He saw several horseman in his way, but, not knowing that they were thirsting for his blood, he rode directly into their midst. They knew the horse, and supposed some of the advanced vigilantes had intercepted the thief and turned his course. So DeCamp, Sr., rode up to the supposed thief, and seeing his own son, could only say, "What in thunder brought you here?" Young DeCamp, seeing his own father bareheaded, and astride of a horse that he had left but a short time before safe in the stable at home, could only return the salutation and in about the same style. All saw the misunderstanding. Couriers were despatched and the vigilantes called in. Later that evening there was a big time had at the headquarters of the committee, and all at the expense of the bare-headed leader of the vigilantes. Genuine thieves will do well to keep out of that neighborhood.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.*

LAND GRANTS.

Another Damaging Exposure by a Correspondent.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, on the authority of its Washington correspondent, has another damaging exposure of the alleged fraudulent grants of Government lands to railroad corporations and others. It says:—

Congress up to March last had granted in all to various Western and Southern States over 57,000,000 acres of lands for railroad purposes. It has given besides over 17,000,000 acres to canals and similar improvements. The Pacific Railroads and branches have received 124,000,000 acres, and if to this is added the even numbered sections along these routes, which the Secretary of the Interior decided to be closed for settlement, it will appear that nearly one-third of the entire public domain has been made over to the control of railroad companies.

"The quantity of lands conveyed by these grants," says the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "is of empire extent, exceeding in the aggregate, by more than five millions of acres, the entire areas of the six New England States, added to the surface of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia." He says the grants to the Pacific Railway lines alone "are within about a fourth of being twice the united area of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, and the islands of the British seas, and less than a tenth of being equal to the French empire proper."

In 1860 and 1861 the Government sold 231,000 acres of Delaware lands to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Road. In 1866 it sold 92,000 acres of Delaware lands to the Missouri River Road, and in 1859 it disposed of 278,250 acres to only thirty-six purchasers. Among them were the following:—Hon. Hugh McCulloch, 7014 acres; Perry Fuller & McDonald, 39,058 acres; John McManus, 142,915 acres; Robert S. Stevens, 51,689 acres, and so on.

In 1865, Senator Pomeroy, being then President and one of the principal owners of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, a bill was carried through the Senate, by which this road purchased 123,832 acres of as rich lands as there are in Kansas.

The above facts and figures were brought to the notice of the House by Mr. Julian, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, in March last, and Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, has given direct testimony upon most of the points involved in the attempted Osage and the completed Cherokee swindles.

POLITICAL.

The Late Secretary of War on the New York Senatorship.

The Hon. E. M. Stanton recognizes the obligations of the Government, and of the Department of War more especially, to Senaotr Morgan in the following note, which he has addressed to a member of the New York Government. It disposes fully of all calumnies against Senator Morgan which the fervor of the present contest has thus far developed:—

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 1.—My Dear Sir—The confidence and respect inspired by your acquaintance during the war induces me to address you on a subject in relation to which I take some considerable interest, while anxious to abstain from any improper interference—I mean the approaching election of Senator from New York. I am informed that misrepresentations are actively urged against Governor Morgan's re-election, in respect to his supposed action while Governor in relation to the draft, and also respecting the election of Governor Wadsworth.

In respect to strengthening the army by draft and volunteers, no State Executive was more prompt, active, or harmonious with the Executive Administration at Washington. For his uniform and hearty support to the War Department in the great struggle I shall always feel under obligation to Governor Morgan. Mr. Lincoln, as you doubtless know, had great regard for him.

In respect to Governor Morgan's action relating to General Wadsworth, the General and I had frequent conversations about that canvass, and the conduct of prominent persons supporting or betraying him. The General always spoke with respect, confidence, and favor towards Governor Morgan, as a true friend who had supported him faithfully in the contest.

The support given to the War Department by Governor Morgan as Executive of the State and Senator will, I trust, in your judgment excuse me for this explanation, and warrant my desire for his re-election to the United States Senate. His defeat would of course gratify his political enemies of the Copperhead-Johnson stripe, and be claimed as a sign of Johnson's strength in New York. For this reason, without any discrimination of individuals that could be invidious, I am earnestly desirous to see the Governor re-elected as a token of approval of his loyal support of the Government and the Republican party. Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

His Views on the Political Situation and Grant—He Fears the Future is Fraught with Evil.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent has been talking with the defeated Democrat, General Blair.

The conversation turning upon the probable results of the Presidential election, General Blair said he was filled with apprehensions for the future. General Grant is an able and sagacious man and proved himself to be by far the most skilful general in the two armies which fought out the great Rebellion; but he is also a very ambitious man and cunning to the last degree. He has an objective point towards which all his plans and exertions tend, far elevated, in personal aggrandizement, above that ever aimed at by any other American, living or dead.

He believed that his modest deportment and his apparent aversion to being lauded and feasted as a hero are the effects of deep dissimulation and the shrewd measures of a wily and ambitious man, assumdd for the purpose of gaining the object sought. General Grant is too wise to raise opposition; he reaches the object he has in view by means of masterly strategy. He protests against being made the recipent of honor and power, confesses his unworthiness and incompetency to meet the responsibilities sought to be imposed upon him; but he is fully aware of the limit to which he can carry his modest opposition without incurring the danger of being taken at his word, and graciously permits himself to be dragged into power. His motives in resisting the offer to make him a ruler were similar to those which actuated Julius Cæsar when he thrice refused the Roman crown.

When General Grant commanded in the field he displayed his wisdom and secured success by never happening in the way of other ambitious men who were for the time being his superiors. This was the mistake which proved fatal to the hopes of many of our military leaders. When General McClellan was within a few miles of Richmond with a large and well-appointed army, he did not make any attempt to conceal his political aspirations. The radicals saw that if he went into Richmond they would have to evacuate the White House in 1865. He thus excited his opponents into action. His plans were defeated and he was overthrown. He afterwards made a bid for the Republican nomination by writing a letter declaring it as his opinion that slavery ought to be abolished as a military necessity in his district. This bold stroke was parried by President Lincoln, who appropriated all his thunder, abolished slavery in every district, and cut off General McClellan's official head. General Grant never committed such blunders; his management was so skilful that he obliged others to perform, seemingly against his wishes, the very services for the attainment of which he had been manœuvring.

Having been asked what act of General Grant's could be selected to furnish a fair proof of the dangerous ambition that General Blair thought he possessed, he replied that the very position he now occupied was an unmistakable indication of it. From an earnest pro-slavery man, has he not permitted himself to be pledged to the support of negro suffrage and domination? General Grant is remarkable for a steadfast adherence to principles, and to his mind it seemed very clear that Grant must have been controlled by an inordinate desire for power to thus abandon his life-long principles and pledge himself to their utter destruction.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Views of Men and Things as Discovered by the "World's" Correspondent.

The N. Y. *World's* Washington (Dec. 9) correspondent publishes something more of his private interview with the President elect, and declares that the latter eased his mind with statements as follows:—

WHAT GRANT KNOWS.

But I know that the special duty of the President is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and for this purpose the Constitution gives him the appointing power. I know that the almost unanimous verdict of the people is that official corruption is the rule, instead of the exception. I know that the average market price of whisky in the country was one dollar a gallon when the tax was two dollars, and the cost of production thirty cents. I know that imported goods have been sold in our markets for less than their cost in Europe with the duty added. I know that this was not the result of an overstocked market, for the distiller continued to make whisky and the merchant to import goods. I know that there are rings by which combinations have been made, through which corrupt Republicans have been nominated and corrupt Democrats confirmed. Since the Tenure-of-Office bill became a law, most of the appointments have been effected through such combinations. I am free to state that I believe I owe my election more to the confidence of the American people in my patriotism and integrity than to any known views of mine on reconstruction, suffrage, or amnesty.

WILL BE PRESIDENT OR RESIGN.

The people expect me to save them from this wholesale robbery by officials. They expect me to see the laws executed and the revenues faithfully collected. So help me God, I will do it or resign. An executive officer who is satisfied of his inability to execute the laws is unworthy the respect of his fellow-citizens if he continues to hold on to the office. Neither do I believe that the offices of the Government were to be used for the placing or retaining in power of Senators and members of Congress. I shall never recognize the so-called right to the patronage of their districts, so often asserted by these gentlemen.

FIGHTING BEN WADE—NO CABINET OFFICES VACANT.

Old Ben Wade is evidently one of Grant's favorites in a certain sense. He speaks of him in this manner:—Ben Wade shows to best advantage in minorities. He does not know how to avail himself of the fruits of victory. He is a reliable old fellow who fights bravely for and under his own colors, and can't bear peace. He has a chronic dislike for West Point and West Pointers. He did tell me that West Point was a nest of treason, and I could not help retorting that a much larger proportion of the men who had learned loyalty at West Point remained true to the flag than of those who had learned it in the halls of Congress. The public seem to think it a settled matter that Wade will have a place in the Cabinet, because he was unsuccessful in his aspirations for re-election. I cannot appreciate the logic by which the repudiation of a man by his State peculiarly fits him as a counsellor to the Executive of the nation. I have learned many things, however, since gentlemen, whose advice I have not asked, began to select my constitutional advisers for me.

THE NEXT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Of Admiral Porter Grant recently spoke as follows:—Porter is a man of great ability. The ready and hearty co-operation which he gave me in my operations against Vicksburg placed me under special obligations to him. He is a gentleman of fine culture, and has many accomplishments outside of his profession. I have often thought that the Admiral of the navy and the General of the army should be, *ex-officio*, the heads of the Navy and War Departments. At least the men elected to fill those places should be men skilled in the art of war. Who would think of appointing a man judge of the Supreme Court who was not a lawyer?

MULTUM IN PARVO.

General Schofield, says Grant, has made an unexceptionable war minister and has my entire confidence and warm friendship.

THE WEST INDIES.

Will They be Protected by the United States?

Special Washington Despatch to the Boston Post.

By far the most important political movement now on the tapis here is the proposed protectorate over the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo, to effect which the following joint resolution will be reported by Mr. Banks on Tuesday next by authority of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to extend to the governments and people of the republics of Hayti and San Domingo the protection of the United States for the purpose of assisting them to establish permanent republican institutions whenever these governments or either of them shall apply to the United States for its protection, or whenever the President shall be satisfied that the governments and people of those republics desire or voluntarily consent to the protection of this Government: Provided, That the President shall communicate to the two houses of Congress immediate information of any action which the United States shall take upon this subject and provided also, That no action which may call for or require any appropriation or money from the Treasury of the United States shall be authorized or commenced under the authority of this resolution without the previous consent of Congress.

Although this joint resolution was not adopted by the Committee, but only authority given to Mr. Banks to report it, yet no one has authority for saying it has not the approval of the Committee. The better impression seems to be that it will be opposed by only one member of the Committee, who is in the habit of opposing everything. When the facts come to be known it is believed the resolution will meet the approval of Congress. These governments have asked for this protection, and it is confidently asserted that the presence there of the American flag would be the signal for abandoning all revolutionary projects, and for the restless portion of the inhabitants to at once seek industrial pursuits. The passage of the joint resolution would be followed up by conventions between the Government and the republics named, in which the details as to the manner of exercising the protectorate would be agreed upon. This policy, if carried out, would soon place the two republics completely under the influence of the United States, and with this influence properly exerted, the friends of liberal government in Cuba would have their hands strengthened, and important results would necessarily and speedily follow. It is said that General Butler will move to amend the resolution so as to embrace the whole of the West India Islands, but this is doubtful. The resolution will be reported on Tuesday and called up during the following week for discussion.

—A Missouri thief was mean enough to steal a tombstone from a railroad station.

—The printers of St. Louis celebrate Franklin's birthday with a ball and banquet.

—About 100,000 bushels of peanuts have been exported from North Carolina this year.

—A Michigan farmer set a trap for a wolf that had been eating his sheep, and caught a neighbor.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Chicago Libel Suits Ruled Out of Court—European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Four libel suits against the *Tribune*, for a total of $100,000 damages, were ruled out of the Superior Court yesterday. They are instituted by four merchants, and claim that the *Tribune* charged them with arson to avoid failure. They have appealed to the Supreme Court.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 12—A. M.—Consols 92½ for money and account; United States Five-twenties, 75¼. Railways quiet; Erie, 26¼; Illinois Central, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales of 10,000 bales. Linseed cakes firmer but not higher.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 12—P. M.—Consols, 92¼@93. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—P. M.—Cotton easier, but not lower. Bacon, 57s. 6d. Lard, 73s. 6s. Linseed Oil firmer, but not higher.

LONDON, Jan. 11—P. M.—Tallow, 46s. 6d. Spirits Petroleum, 9¼d.

HAVRE, Jan. 11—P. M.—Cotton is dull both on the spot and afloat; sales at 131f. on the spot and 130f. afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—2 P. M.—Cotton is firmer, but not higher, the sales will reach 12,000 bales.

Goods and Yarns at Manchester are firmer, but quiet. Shipment of cotton to Bombay since last report 6000 bales.

Flour dull at 26s 6d@27s. California Wheat, 11s. 9d.@12s.; red Western, 10s. Old Corn, 36s. 6d.; new, 34s. 6d.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 126½; Reading, 94⅞; Canton Co., 54; Erie, 34½; Cleveland and Toledo, 103¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 119¾; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 90¾; New York Central, 155¾; Illinois Central, 144; Cumberland preferred 38½; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 87½; Hudson River, 13.; 5-20s 1862 112½; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865, 109½; do. new, 108@108½; 10-40s 106¾; Gold, 135¾. Money active at 7 per cent. Exchange, 109⅝.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—Cotton steady at 28½c. Flour—little inquiry and prices weak. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull; prime white, 85@88c.; yellow, 90@93c. Oats dull at 65@73c. Rye dull at $1 50@1 60. Pork firm at $30@30·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17@17¼c.; clear do., 17½@17¾c.; shoulders, 14½@14¾c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard, 20c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	155½	West. Union Tel.	33¾
N. Y. and E. R.	38	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	103⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.	93⅝	Toledo & Wabash	61⅜
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90	Mil. & St. Paul com	71¼
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	83⅝	Adams Express	48¾
Chi. and N. W. com	81⅞	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86	United States Exp.	42
Chi. and R. I. R.	126½	Tennessee 6s, new	68¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	119½	Gold	135½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	122⅝	Market steady.	

DISASTER.

A School Blown Down—Four Hundred Persons Buried.

From the London Daily News, Dec. 29.

A shocking calamity occurred at Rochdale on Sunday. The weather in that town was boisterous, and the wind blew in fearful gusts in the streets. In a new street off Spotland road, a row of houses has just been completed, and two of them are so constructed as to answer the purposes of a Sunday School. Mr. Beswick, of Manchester, was the contractor, and Mr. Turner, of Yorkshire street, and Mr. Watts, schoolmaster, were the owners, and had opened the school under the sanction of the Wesleyan body, to ascertain if a new school in that part of the town would answer. If not, the building was so constructed that at any time it could be altered into two houses. On Sunday the place was opened for service for the first time, and in the afternoon Mr. John Ashworth, author of "Strange Tales," preached a sermon. There were present about 400 persons. The services began at 2·30, and shortly after one of the windows was blown out by a gust of wind. Little notice was taken of it, and the service proceeded until 3·55, when another violent blast heaved up the roof, the gable fell in, and the two side walls fell inwards, after which the roof crashed in upon the whole. A distressing scene of confusion and horror ensued. Some hundreds of the unfortunate persons managed to creep out from under the *debris*, but a large number were buried beneath, and their cries for help were piteous to hear. Those that had escaped and the neighbors heroically pulled away the fallen timbers and bricks, and gradually released the unfortunate persons. The fire brigade, and Captain Davies, with the Police force, soon appeared at the scene, and exerted themselves in removing the fallen building and liberating the injured persons. Miss Nuttall, Mary's-gate, milliner, for half an hour was imprisoned by a large beam on her feet, and she displayed great fortitude and patience until released. From the time the catastrophe happened to the time when all were taken out, about an hour and a half elapsed. So far as could be ascertained at the time, no person was killed, but the following persons were seriously injured:—Miss Jane Cooper, Hudson street, off Spotland place, fractured forearm; Miss Mary Clegg, Spotland road, fractured thigh; Mrs. Sarah Kay, wife of Mr. James Kay, Mitchell street, fractured leg; Mr. James Taylor, Spotland road, fractured forearm; Mr. James Sharples, Spotland road, injury to back; Miss Kershaw, Simeon street, injury to leg; Miss Sarah Trickett, injury to leg; Miss Nuttall, St. Mary's gate, compound fracture to leg; Mr. Lomox, Bock Peel street, incised wound back of the head; Mr. Edmund Repley, Molesworth street, two or three scalp wounds; Rev. Mr. Elston, of Yorkshire street, two large scalp wounds; Mr Turner, draper, Yorkshire street, bruises on the head; Alexander Pitts, son of Rev. Mr. Pitts, Fenton street, leg and thigh broken; Mr. L. Lewis, Mitchell street, right foot crushed; Mr. Ratcliffe, of Small street (who some years ago rendered heroic service at a fire at Mr. Henry Kelsall's mill), injured, but it is thought not seriously; Miss Porter, milliner, Yorkshire street, slightly injured; Mr. Tyson, of Freehold, head injured.

The top part of Messrs. Scott & Pilling's factory chimney, at Rochdale, was blown down, and the bricks penetrated the roof of a cottage in Dawson square, but fortunately none of the occupants were injured. Part of the front walls of a Methodist New Connexion Chapel, in the course of erection in John street, Rochdale, was also blown down.

—By the statutes of the State of Kansas, a woman can prosecute any liquor dealer who sells to her life-partner.

—There are no better kept lighthouses on the coast than two in Newport harbor, of which women are the custodians.

—Three hundred lady graduates of medical schools are now in good practice in the United States.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

The Motion for a New Trial.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.—The argument in support of the motion for a new trial in the case of George S. Twitchell, Jr., was concluded by Mr. Mann on behalf of the prisoner. His views were necessarily confined to those that were gone over by his colleague, Mr. O'Byrne, in his opening.

Passing quickly over the points which the Commonwealth had relied upon as going to show that the prisoner was just such a person as would commit this deed, such as his fast living, his limited means, and unfriendly relations with the deceased, he gave his attention to those which he considered the strong points of the prosecution. First. It had been said that the prisoner and his wife were the only persons in the house with the deceased that night, but of this there was not a word of proof; no person had offered to say that, for no one knew it.

There were many hiding places in this large three-story house, which even those who lived there never visited, and how easy it would have been for shrewd and desperate murderers to have secreted themselves! Sarah Campbell was the main, in fact only, witness to this point, and she was so frantic with terror that she didn't know whether Mrs. Hill was murdered or only had a toothache, for upon running over to Mr. Morrell's, she said the old lady had been ailing all evening, and it was desired that some of his family should go to see her.

Then as to the theory of the poker, the evidence in regard to it made out only a contest between scientific witnesses, one side contending that the wounds might have been inflicted by this poker, the other that they might not, and yet the Commonwealth clung tenaciously to the theory that they were made by it. And that which completed the fallacy of that theory was the entire absence of any sprinkled spot of blood upon the poker.

As to the motives of this murder, it was said that the prisoner had committed it for gain, but this has been rebutted by proof that all the prisoner was to gain from Mrs. Hill he was to expect from the continuance of her life, and could only lose by her death. The defense had, indeed, offered to prove the true motive, the large sums of money the old lady always carried rolled up in her bosom; but this was objected to and ruled out, and the jury had been left to grope about in the dark searching for the great truth of the case.

Mr. Mann adverted to the blood upon the clothing, enforcing the theory of the defense, as advanced in the course of the trial, and there fully discussed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Jan. 12 1869.

Money is in fair demand, but the rates are without material change. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 46¾@47 44-100, a decline of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 129, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, a slight decline.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 45¼ was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; and 10¾ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 234 was bid for North America; 30¾ for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 70¾ for City; and 62 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were unsettled. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28¾@29, a slight decline; and Delaware Division at 50, no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

17 sh Bk N America....234½

FIRST BOARD.

$8000 N Jer exmpts	100½	100 sh Read R	46 94
$5000 City 6s, New..ls.	100¼	200 do ..ls.	46 94
$4000 do ..ls.	100½	100 do ..b30.	47
$200 do	100½	100 do ..b30.	47
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s ..c.	95	100 do ..s30wn.	46⅞
8 sh C & Am	129	100 do ..b30.	47
20 sh Penna R	56	100 do	46⅞
100 sh Leh N ..b30.	29	8 sh Del Division	50

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111½@111¾; do. 1862, 112¼@112½; do., 1864, 108½@108¾; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1868, 108¼@108⅝; do., 5s, 10-40s, 106¾@107. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135¼@135½; Silver, 130@131½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111½@112¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¼@112½; 5-20s, 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 109¼@109½; July, 1865, 108@108¼; do., 1867, 108¼@108½; do. 1868, 108⅜@108⅝; 10-40s, 106¼@106⅝. Gold, 135⅜; Union Pacific bond, 100¼@100½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 111⅞@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¼@112½; do., 1864, 108½@108⅝; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do. July, 1865, 107⅞@108¼; do. July, 1867, 108¼@108½; do. 1868, 108⅜@108⅜; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135¼@135⅜.

THE winter weather has not stopped the work upon the Union Pacific Railroad, whose advance during the winter months will be constant, although, of course, less rapid than in the better working days of summer and fall. So much will be done, however, that the spring of 1870 will see the closing of the intervening distance between the Union Pacific and the Central or California division. Meanwhile the company gives ample security to the Government that the road will be thoroughly built and equipped in accordance with law. The President has ordered the continued issue of Government bonds upon the road as finished, the recent special examining commission having borne decided testimony to the good character of the work. The first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad are for sale by De Haven & Brother, Philadelphia, at par and accrued interest. New illustrated pamphlet furnished by them free of charge.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 12.—Arrived, steamships City of Baltimore and City of Cork, both from New York. Also arrived, steamship Queen, yesterday.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA....JANUARY 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M....39 | 11 A. M....40 | 2 P. M....40

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Lakemba, Brown, Antwerp, E. A. Souder & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence for Providence, put into New York yesterday for a harbor.

Barque John Wooster, Knowles, from Foochow, at Bangkok 19th Oct.

Brig Diana, Michaels, hence, at Deal 28th ult., via Queenstown.

Brig Foyle, Ray, hence, at Queenstown 25th ult.

Schr Lamartine, Saulsbury, hence, at Gloucester 9th inst.

Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, hence, at Boston 10th instant.

Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, at Boston 9th inst., from Delaware City.

Schr Manantico, Claypoole, hence, at Boston 9th instant.

Schr Emma D. Finney, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, S. C., 6th inst.

Schr Cornelia, Noyes, for Kensington, Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 9th inst.

Schr Ann Turner, Edwards, hence, at Washington, D. C., 8th inst.

Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.

Schrs Stephen C. Morris, Seaman, and Louisa, Nevins, for Philadelphia, were loading at Savannah 6th instant.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Whisky Business.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

Mr. Greeley has a queer way with him, more than sometimes, or even occasionally. recently he asked as innocently-like as a well-fed lamb:—"Why can not a single whisky case be brought to trial?" Now, Horace, you know as well, perhaps even better, than we do, the story about that peculiar party who was always the first to cry "stop thief;" not that he wanted to have anybody stopped, for he really wanted to run himself, but dared not, and so yelped and pointed to a piece of imagination up the street just to amusingly divert public attention. He succeeded for a remarkably long time, Horace, and so have you; but they did nip him at last. We don't think whisky an article likely to be patented in the work of reform, Horace, and we therefore advise you to stop it right away. We have contradicted the voluminous rumor that you drink—that is, to excess—often, and shall continue to do so for your own good and to keep up the respectability of the press. But when we talk for you now, the only answer we get is, "If Horace don't drink, all I have to say is, some of his articles do smell awful strong of the cask." So you see it is "leaking out" in spite of all we can do for you, and, probably, it gets on to your coat and trousers without your being aware of it. We knew another old chap once who died of *delirium tremens*, in the belief that not a single member of his congregation knew he ever touched a drop. When you go round the barrels, Horace, just to test if they are proof, and if not, to add your usual logwood and tannin, roll your trousers well up, and be sure your boots don't leak. It would be dreadful for the press if it should be known. Horace, do be more careful.

More State Dividing.

From the N. Y. World.

The State-dividing mania which first proposed to cut New York up into the State of New York and the State of Manhattan, and then took a turn at Pennsylvania, which it wished to bisect into Pennsylvania and Transylvania, and then wished to lop off peninsular Michigan so as to have Michigan proper and Ontonagon or Superior, gave Tennessee a touch of its quality in a move to erect East Tennessee into a State, and is now very heavy on Texas and Florida. In the Texas Convention are divers propositions, some looking to a Texas and an East Texas, others to both these and a Middle Texas, and others again to East Texas, Middle Texas, Texas, and the Territory of Montezuma, to be in time a State, to boot. In Florida the move is to cut off all west of the Chattahoochee river and annex it to Alabama, where, by geographical position, it beyond all doubt belongs. Pensacola being in West Florida, and, as is claimed, not cared for by the rest of the State as her merits deserve, it is argued that annexation to Alabama will give the wealth of that large State to aid her development. *Per contra*, if West Florida is to go to Alabama, why should not the rest of the State go to Georgia? The question of boundary line has been mooted with that State for years, has put the contestants to the expense of three several surveys, divers commissions, and any amount of legislative buncombe, and is even now on the docket of the United States Supreme Court, and if nothing else resulted from the move, this source of irritation and expense would disappear with annexation. Moreover, Georgia is a wealthy State, far ahead even of Alabama, and could do as well for Middle, East, and South Florida as Alabama could for the Western division. So much for speculation; as to facts, it is not likely that in either Texas or Florida will any of the mooted changes be made, or at least for years to come.

"Fly-Gobbling Clodhoppers."

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune* rushes to the defense of its rural readers. It insists upon knowing what the *World* means by calling those benighted souls "fly-gobbling clodhoppers." Eyes are we to the blind, and, to the appeal of the ignorant for light, never, never may we turn a deaf ear. A "clodhopper," then, is, properly speaking, a "clown," a rustic person, that is, who is so absorbed in his own narrow notions, interests, and passions that he neither cares for the feelings nor concerns himself about the rights of his neighbors. He lives in the country, as a farmer lives in the country, but he differs from a farmer as a "rough" in the city differs from a "laborer" in the city. The "farmer" in the country and the "laborer" in the city may very possibly lack that fastidious elegance of manners which the *Tribune*, calling itself, as it does, the "gentleman's organ," may think an indispensable prerequisite for membership in the "Union League Club." But either of them, being an honest and humane person, will be very apt to be considerate of other people's feelings and respectful of other people's rights, and therefore both of them will probably be Democrats. The "clodhopper" and the "rough," on the other hand, being neither considerate of other people's feelings nor respectful of other people's rights, will naturally be radicals. So the "roughs" make themselves the allies (as in the case of Geoghegan) of wealthy radical leaders to defraud Democratic "laborers" of their just majority in the city; and the "clodhoppers" make themselves the tools (by their representatives at Albany) of wealthy radical cliques to fix upon the Empire State the scandal of such a Senator at Washington as Morgan or Fenton.

So much for the "clodhoppers."

Now for the "fly-gobblers." A fly-gobbler in English, like a *gobe mouche* in French, is a "gull," a "trifler," a "person who has no opinion of his own." Such a person naturally goes with the radicals, because the radicals have made the right of private opinion a mockery, and perver ed the rule of majorities into a mere depotism of numbers. Such persons, the *Tribune* ordering them so to do, will believe Yates, of Illinois, to be a model of sobriety, and Chandler, of Michigan, to be "a tried statesman," and Sickles to be a great moral leader, and Kilpatrick to be the soul of honor, and Morgan, or Fenton, or Roberts to be such an honest man as a country bent on honesty in its public affairs may well expect New York to send to the Federal Senate. Wherefore, in "fly-gobbling clodhoppers" is the hope of the *Tribune* forevermore.

The Ocean Telegraph Imbroglio.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Franco-American Telegraph Company has, as is already known, an ocean cable nearly ready, and the steamship Great Eastern has been chartered to commence laying it on or about the 1st of June, starting from Havre or Brest, and landing at some point on the coast of the United States—probably Sandy Hook. It does not seem to have occurred to the company managers that any one would interpose the least objection to their landing one end of the cable on our shores; but, on the contrary, they evidently expected hearty welcome. They probably suppose they have the same right to land their cable as they have to land their steamer. The American end of the cable would, of course, be wholly subject to our State and national laws, and no one has dreamed of questioning their right to land wherever the company could lease or buy a piece of land large enough for an office and landing-place.

It is alleged, however, by friends of the Franco-American Company that the Western Union and Atlantic Telegraph Companies are now intriguing and lobbying to prevent the landing of the new cable on our coast. Senator Norton has introduced a resolution declaring that no foreign telegraph company has the right to land a cable on the coast of the United States without the consent of Congress. The passage of this resolution, it is thought, will kill the new enterprise. The Great Eastern is preparing to start during the month of April or May next. It is claimed that if the monopolists can muster strength enough to pass the Norton resolution they can delay the passage of a law granting the Franco-American Company the required privilege during the remainder of the present Congress and through the two or three weeks' session of the Forty-first Congress in March, or until adjournment, which would carry it over until the December session, too late to move again in the matter before the spring of 1870. Ten weeks' delay now postpones the enterprise a whole year and doubtless breaks up the company. It is not likely now that the managers of the company will lay one end of their cable on our shores, their right to do so having been questioned, without express permission of Congress. Can the monopolists stave off the matter twelve weeks or so? That is a question for the press and business men of the United States and Europe to consider. The most foolish objections are raised by lobby jobbers against the new enterprise. They say that certain members of the new company sympathized with a rebellion that was subdued some years since in several of our Southern States.

Senator Nye introduced a bill a few days since subsidizing a telegraph company with some eight million dollars of bonds from our national Treasury. The Franco-American Telegraph Company offers to lay a cable and put one end wholly under our control without subsidy or expense to our people. Shall the lobby jobbers prevent it? That is a question for the press and business men of the United States and Europe to answer.

Senator Conkling made a move in the right direction on the 5th instant, by introducing a bill granting a Newfoundland company the privilege of landing one end of its cable on the coast of the United States. Now let him add another provision, giving any company that chooses to exercise it the same privilege, without further legislation, and pass it without delay. Senator Conkling has here an opportunity of rendering the business community not only of the United States, but the whole civilized world, a valuable service, which we are inclined to believe he will not let pass unimproved.

The Eastern Question—The First Session of the Conference.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Paris Conference has met, and has held a long deliberation, lasting, as we learn by the cable, from 4 o'clock in the afternoon to 11 o'clock at night. The representatives of both Turkey and Greece, we are told, manifested a conciliatory disposition, and confidence is expressed in the pacific issue of the negotiations. We hope these anticipations may prove well founded, and that while Greece is compelled to retreat from her untenable position with regard to the Cretan insurrection, and comply with the plain dictates of international law, Turkey may be forced, by the moral pressure of the great powers, to remove the more outrageous grievances under which not only the Cretans, but the general body of Christians under Ottoman rule, have hitherto suffered. Until this is done it will be useless for Turkey to appeal to the peoples of Europe, even though it be the interest of certain governments to do all they can in her behalf. Even England, whose traditional policy has been to uphold the integrity of Turkey at all risks, cannot do so any longer, unless the fair promises of the Sultan, with regard to the better government of his Christian subjects, are carried out. No government in England, Tory or Liberal, could go before the country with a cry of war on the Eastern question, as in 1854, unless the internal policy of Turkey be materially modified. The Sultan, there is every reason to believe, has adopted of late more enlightened views on the subject of religious toleration and equitable government than any of his predecessors on the throne ever entertained, but he has always been hindered, and still will be, in giving effect to them, by the obstinate bigotry and fanaticism of his ministers, and by the selfish interest which nearly all the great officials of the empire have in keeping up the present system of tyrannical extortion in all the departments of the administration.

It is quite possible that the Ottoman Government may give assurances during the Conference that will enable the two Western powers to hold out promises of support with some prospect of enlisting popular opinion on the same side. The day has gone by when the Governments of nations like France and England can even threaten war unless sure of a cause that will arouse popular enthusiasm.

On the other hand, Russia being notoriously unprepared for war, and probably not desirous of it in any case, Greece is scarcely likely to persist in any step which may bring down upon her the far superior strength of Turkey. And yet, if Russia declines to interfere, Greece would assuredly have to bear the brunt of a war with Turkey by herself, and the Government at Athens must surely feel the risk of utter ruin to the kingdom which they would incur by precipitating a war under the circumstances. As a rule conferences are sources of danger, rather than agencies for peace, but in the present case, where the interests of both the powers primarily concerned are so strongly on the side of peace, we must hope that the reassuring anticipations with regard to the opening session of the Conference may be fully borne out by its termination.

The Man Named Washburne.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a man in Washington, named Washburne, whom we advise to go back to Illinois in the very next train. This man is making himself very disagreeable. Presuming upon his long career in Congress, he is all the time insisting that the Government ought to be protected—that officials should be honest; and he is making the word economy as odious as Shakespeare said Pistol made the word occupy. There is not a gentleman in the lobby—excuse us; this sentence is not finished, and the first part of it must not be taken as a positive assertion—there is not a gentleman in the lobby, we repeat, whom this man Washburne has not grievously offended, and who does not desire that he should clear out of Congress. He is one of those fellows who interfere with the lobby, and who are so far behind the times as to think that the lobby members are not the real representatives of the people. These gentlemen want him to go home, and we mourn their misery in finding that he won't.

The other day this Washburne jumps up in the House, and what does he say? That forever shall float that standard sheet, where falls the foe that flies before us, with freedom's soil beneath our feet and freedom's banner waving o'er us? Nothing of the kind. Does he say that when his eyes shall be raised for the last time to the sun in heaven, may it not shine upon a broken and dissevered Union, and a land, it may be, drenched in fraternal blood? Not at all. Does he say, lives there a man, with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said this is my own, my native land; whose heart hath not within him burned, when home his footsteps he hath turned from wandering on a foreign strand? He does not. Does he say it is sweet to die for one's country? No, he don't. This man says nothing about our glorious eagle. That noble bird pines under his base neglect. He has even been known to omit the name of Washington, the Cincinnatus of the West and the Father of his Country, from his speeches. In short, this man Washburne is all the time talking about saving pennies and dollars, and being economical, and paying our debts, and doing nasty, industrious things, and all that. It's mean; that's what it is—mean.

The other day, as we were saying, he jumps up in the House, and makes a long speech about the duty of Congress. It must give its attention to the material and vital interests of the country. It must turn to questions of finance, of taxes, of economy, of decreased expenditures, and tariffs, and ad valorems, whatever they may be. And this is all that Washburne wants Congress to do? Oh no! You have no idea of his wants. Just as if these things were not enough for twenty Congresses, he must say that it must attend to "questions of railroad, telegraph, and express monopolies, which are sucking the very life-blood of the people" (he actually uses this vulgar expression), "to the administration of the revenue laws, and to the robberies and plunderings of the Treasury by dishonest office-holders." But the Star Spangled banner he deliberately and with premeditated contempt omits entirely! Great Heaven! are we to neglect the flag of our country in this way? Shall the name of our Washington e'er be forgot? Shall we cease to pour our hot tears of gratitude on the urns and ashes of our immortal forefathers? Bear in mind that the vindictive Washburne says we must. According to him, we are to turn our attention to speculation, extravagance, profligacy, and corruption. Yes, fellow-citizens, we are to look after the vast army of the base, the venal, and to go for "the lobbyists and gamblers who have gone to Washington to make a raid on the Treasury."

Now, we advise this Washburne to stop all this kind of talk, or he will get himself into trouble. As they say in Albany, somebody will go for his ear. You don't know what that means, do you, Washburne? Very well, you will find out if you meddle with any of *our* bills, which are just as good as anybody's, if not better.

What a great and glorious thing is an enlightened people! Of what value is a government that is not founded upon popular virtue? Crushing this man Washburne as unworthy of notice, we appeal to Congress, and ask it to diffuse enlightenment and virtue throughout this favored land. What is enlightenment? Knowledge. Knowledge is the cognition of facts. Facts are found in "The Tribune Almanac" for 1869, just issued; extended to 88 pages, and, though very compact, the fullest annual compilation of election statistics yet published. Congress could do no wiser thing than to circulate this valuable work, franked, of course; and therefore we shall introduce into the House, by way of the lobby, "a bill to provide for the encouragement of public virtue," with an appropriation of $500,000 tacked on. Stuff and nonsense! but this is a mere trifle, gentlemen. Why, the bill for the construction of a railroad in Alaska will cost millions, and the railroad is not half as useful as the almanac.

Balloons are also an important invention, and aerial navigation is still in its infancy. Ah! Mr. Speaker, what a beautiful thing it is to ride through the air and survey the world below. We foresee the time when the atmosphere will be filled with balloons, bearing the commerce and the wealth of nations.

"Like those trim boats unknown of yore,
Which move against the wind and tide,"

these majestic vessels will defy the whirlwind and despise the storm. Now, when all the civilized nations of the world are rivals in the aid they give to science and art, shall we alone lag behind? No, no! The tumultuous voice of a mighty people replies, "By no means." They demand balloons. Balloons will add to our material prosperity. Balloons will so rapidly develop our resources that in a few years we can put the whole debt in one, and send it kiting to the moon. Balloons will save the Government mileage. It is, therefore, true economy to pass one little "bill for the encouragement of the balloon trade;" and as Mr. Nye wants a few millions of dollars for his oceanic telegraph to Asia, we want as much for our aerial ships.

Nor has shoemaker's wax ever received that profound attention which it should command from a great government. An appropriation to develop its manufacture is, therefore, as they say in Washington, demanded by the exigencies of the public welfare. We have prepared a bill for this purpose, and think it deserves as much favor as a bill to aid the construction of a telegraph in China, or any one of those multitudinous railroads that are laid out on the paper maps of the West.

But so long as this man Washburne sticks in Washington, we expect trouble with these grand national projects. He who is so base as to say that "public land enough to make empires has been voted to private railway corporations, subsidies of untold millions of bonds, for the same purposes, have become a charge upon the people, while the fetters of vast monopolies have been fastened still closer and closer upon the public," is mean enough to attack our almanacs and balloons. We give him fair warning, though, that if he defeats our noble schemes in Congress we shall appeal to that higher legislative body, the lobby, and its superior power will make it all right. In the meanwhile, we tell Washburne he had better go home.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

GEORGE ZIELLEY,
Formerly Fitzwater & Zielley,
Filbert street, above Eighth street,
has opened the old stand,
N. W. COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS.,
where he will be glad to see his friends.
12 11 1m GEORGE ZIELLEY.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 184 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,
No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 6 12

SONOMA WINE COMPANY
Established for the sale of
Pure California Wines.
This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.
WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, ANGELICA
CLARET, PORT, MUSCATEL, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,
Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents, 12 1m

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29 PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL BOXES
The finest assortment in the city. A fresh invoice just received direct from Geneva, with beautiful Bell accompaniments.
Our selections comprise the choicest Operatic and Home Melodies.
FARR & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street,
11 11 wfm 3rp BELOW FOURTH.

LUMBER.

1869.	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1869.
1869	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1869
1869	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1869
1869	WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1869
1869	UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1869
1869	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1869
1869	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1869
1869	CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING.	1869
1869	CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1869

1 13

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthly
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
To the Creditors of the Bankrupt:—
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM B. BARRETT, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, Assignee,
1 12 tu3t No. 307 CHESNUT street.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE Estate of FRANCIS J. TROUBAT, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands to make known the same without delay, to
R. TROUBAT, M. D., Administrator,
12 8 tu 6t No. 1604 WALLACE street.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

FINANCIAL.

THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY
OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR
First Mortgage Bonds
AT PAR.

Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—
"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled." The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are *en route*. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $20,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $24,078,000 of this subsidy, being in full on the 940 miles that have been examined by the United States Commissioners.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover al interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,336,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices.

The price for the present is PAR.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.
A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK,
Jan. 1, 1869. 12 17 thstuplm

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 1f

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING
The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds
OF THIS COMPANY AT
PAR AND INTEREST,
At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.
COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCK, GOLD
AND NOTE BROKERS.
Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.
GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

COUPONS
OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
5-20s and 1881s
DUE JANUARY 1,
AND GOLD,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 South THIRD Street,
AGENTS FOR SALE OF
First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also
First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 89 and accrued interest.
Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.
DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.
STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

The managers submit the following report of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending Nov. 30, 1868, with the Treasurer's general balance sheet, exhibiting the financial condition of the Company at that date:

[Here follows the usual transportation and income accounts, which we omit, as it is given below in condensed form.]

The following tabular statement in detail for each branch of traffic shows the comparative results of the year:

1867.

Travel,	345,970 pass.,	$1,005,647
Merchandise,	1,185,894 tons,	1,525,551
Coal,	3,440,823 tons,	6,494,878
Mail,		33,085
Miscellaneous		137,335
Gross Receipts,		$9,196,496
Gross Expenses,		$6,263,434
Net Profits,		$2,840,062

1868.

					Per ct.
Travel,	330 832 pass.	$987,606	Dec.	$18 041	1 8-10
Mercha'se,	1,220,598 tons	1 415,723	Dec.	109,828	7 2-10
Coal,	3,574,874 tons.	6,252,224	Dec.	152,654	2 4-10
Mail,		29,150	Dec.	3,935	11 9-10
Miscellaneous,		107,234	Dec.	30,101	21 9-10
Gross receipts,		$8,791,937	Dec.	$314,559	3 5-10
Gross expenses,		6,162,511	Dec.	103,923	1 7-10
Net profits,		$2,629,426	Dec.	$210,636	7 4-10

Gross expenses, including renewal fund, rents of lateral roads, taxes, etc., in the year 1867, were 68 81-100 per cent. of gross receipts.

Gross expenses, including renewal fund, rents of lateral roads, taxes, etc., in the year 1868, were 70 9-100 per cent. of gross receipts.

The receipts and expenses per passenger and per ton have been as follows:

1867.

Per passenger,	cost $1 81 7-10	received	$2 91 8-10
Mdse., per ton,	cost 64 8-10	received	1 28 6-10
Coal, per ton,	cost 94 9-10	received	1 85 8-10

1868.

Per passenger,	cost $1 76 3-10	received	$2 98 5-10
Mdse., per ton,	cost 63 9-10	received	1 16
Coal, per ton,	cost 91 6-10	received	1 74 9-10

The result of the year's business, as condensed from Transportation and Income Account, may be stated thus:

Receipts over cost of working the road,			$2,629,426 14
Add balance of account, rents, &c., paid by Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1868,			110,948 19
			$2,740,374 33
From which deduct—			
Interest on bonded debt,		$375,156 50	
Interest on bonds and mortgages,		37,850 51	
Sinking funds,		68,600 00	
			$481,607 01
			$2,258,767 32
Cost of new engines and cars,		178,959 43	
Cost of new tracks and sidings, main line,		71,164 03	
Cost of new tracks and sidings, laterals,		28,435 49	
Cost of completing Eighth street bridge at Reading,		15,814 38	
Cost of completing bridge at Norristown tunnel,		24,570 56	
Cost of city avenue bridge,		10,344 00	
Cost of new bridge at St. Clair,		7,766 00	
Cost of new coaling stations at Palo Alto, Reading, Monocacy and Richmond,		32,669 25	
Cost of new coal barges,		17,225 00	
Cost of new depot at Manayunk,		4,440 81	
Cost of new turn-table at Perkiomen junction,		6,320 00	
Cost of new turn-table at Norristown,		6,151 33	
Cost of new chutes, wharf No. 1,		5,985 92	
			$409,837 20
Dividend fund, 1868,			$1,848,930 12
Amount to credit of reserve fund, 1867,		$2,769,255 96	
Deduct dividend, January, 1868,	$1,192,805 07		
U. S. and State taxes,	122,419 47		
		$1 315,224 54	
			$1,454,031 42
Total reserve fund, 1868,			$3,302,961 54
Out of which has been paid, in July, 1868—			
Five per cent. dividend on $25,048,906 42,		$1,252,445 32	
U. S. and State taxes on ditto,		128,540 44	
			$1,380,985 76
			$1,921,975 78
There has been declared a dividend, payable in common stock on 25th January, 1869, of 5 per cent. on the preferred and common stock, $26,301,351 74,		$1,315,067 58	
U. S. and State taxes on ditto,		101,516 99	
			$1,416,584 57
Balance of reserved fund,			$505,391 21

The prominent feature in the business of the past year was the almost entire cessation of traffic in anthracite coal for about seven weeks in July and August, caused by differences between the proprietors of the collieries and the miners and laborers, relative to the number of hours which should comprise a day's work and the compensation therefor. This long interruption in the season of business, generally very active, caused a heavy loss of profits, as the usual staff of employes were kept in readiness for the resumption of mining operations on any day. There was partial compensation by an unusually large traffic, at increased charges for the remaining three months, in which the coal tonnage amounted to 1,394,066 tons, showing a capacity for transportation largely in excess of any former period. Notwithstanding this interruption, the aggregate production from the three great mining districts of anthracite coal was 1,161,854 tons in excess of the previous year, thus proving that the consumption is steadily progressing.

The proprietors of lands and others interested in more fully developing the northwestern portion of the second coal field obtained a charter to build a railroad, under the title of the Enterprise Railroad Company, which was offered to this company on the condition that the work should be vigorously prosecuted. The offer was accepted, and a road six miles in length has been constructed, which connects the Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad with the town of Shamokin. A large coal tonnage will be obtained from this district.

A change of ownership of the large tracts of coal lands in the immediate vicinity of Treverton and of the railroad from that place to the Susquehanna river, formerly known as the Treverton Coal and Railroad Company, now called the Zerbe Valley Railroad, having occurred, the new proprietors tendered a large portion of their production of coal to us for transportation, provided a connection with the works of the company could be made.

Negotiations for these objects were opened, which resulted in the purchase of their railroad, fifteen miles in length, including a bridge across the Susquehanna river for $400,000, payable in the bonds of this company due in 1893, with semi-annual interest of six per cent., free from taxes. This road has been put in good order to the point of connection with the Northern Central Railroad on the east side of the Susquehanna river, at a cost of $27,512 04.

As a part of this negotiation, a railroad eight miles in length is now being built to form a connection between the Zerbe Valley Railroad at Treverton and the Enterprise Railroad at Shamokin. When this link is completed, this company will operate continuous lines of railway from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna river at Herndon.

An extension of eight miles of the Good Spring Railroad is also being built to form a connection with the Summit Branch Railroad at Williamstown. A railroad extends from the last-named place to Millersburg, on the Susquehanna river, twenty-one miles. This connection will give this company direct access to the large body of coal lands in Lyken's Valley, which yield a free burning coal, much desired by some for domestic purposes.

Another railroad, called the Lebanon and Pine Grove Railroad, is also being built by this company. It extends from Pine Grove, near the western end of the first anthracite coal field, forty-two miles, to Manheim, on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, fourteen miles from Columbia, on the Susquehanna river, and passes through the flourishing town of Lebanon. The enterprising citizens of these localities, which are rapidly increasing in manufactures and population, have been dependent for their supplies of coal by a very circuitous route. The construction of this road, either under the auspices of this company or other parties, the managers have for many years past regarded as inevitable. They have therefore put the grading under contract, payable one-third in cash and two-thirds in the plain bonds of the company, bearing six per cent. interest, not secured by mortgage.

Aid has also been given to the Colebrookdale Railroad on the terms described in the last annual report as given to the Perkiomen Railroad.

The road leaves the main line at Pottstown and passes northeastwardly fourteen miles along the ore deposits at the foot of the South mountain.

It was stated in the last report that work had been resumed on the portion of the Allentown Railroad between Port Clinton and Topton. In 1860 this company acquired 7500 shares of the stock of the Allentown Railroad Company, on which $20 per share were unpaid, amounting to $150,000, which has since been paid; with this and similar payments from other stockholders the prosecution of the work has been continued.

The Perkiomen Railroad, to which reference was made in the last report, was opened for traffic in August last, from the junction with the road of this company, twenty five miles from Philadelphia, to Skippack, ten miles. The results demonstrate the wisdom of extending aid to develop the rich mineral and agricultural resources of the Schuylkill Valley.

The new rolling mill went into operation in April last, since which 8971 tons of rails have been manufactured, with results, so far as they can be tested from present experience, which warrant the confident belief that all the important advantages anticipated from this investment of capital will be fully realized.

To provide for the payment of the bonds due in 1870, amounting by the last report to $2,656,600, a mortgage dated 1st April, 1868, payable in twenty-five years, with interest at seven per cent. semi-annually, free from taxation, was created, secured by the entire property of the company, subject to other prior mortgage liens. An opportunity was given to October 1st last to the holders of the bonds due in 1870 to exchange them for the new bonds, after the payment of the coupon due 1st of October last, and $2,255,000 were so exchanged, leaving but $401,600 of the bonds due in 1870 to be provided for. For this purpose the balance of the new bonds will be held.

The foregoing explanations of the changes which appear in the general account of the Treasurer, together with the statements in detail of the operations of the transportation and engineers departments, hereto appended, are, it is believed, all that are required.

For the purposes and objects to which reference has been made, and which by the managers are regarded as of the utmost importance to the future and permanent prosperity of the company, a large portion of the profits have been required. Hence, the July and December dividends were made payable in stock.

To some of the stockholders it may be gratifying to be informed that on the completion, during the coming year, of the lateral roads now being built, the coal fields naturally tributary to the works of this company, will require no more expensive roads. Many more collieries will be erected, requiring only short and inexpensive branches. It may be supposed by some that a portion of these works have been constructed somewhat in advance of the necessities of the public. But it should be remembered that the land owners were impatient for revenue, enterprising miners were ready to make leases, and if your board of managers had declined to furnish the necessary facilities for transporting the coal to market, other avenues would have been sought, and thus the future prosperity of the company would have been greatly and permanently impaired.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. SMITH, President.

Office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1869.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, held January 11, 1869, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That the report of the Board of Managers, this day presented and read, be, and the same is hereby approved, accepted and adopted.

2. Resolved, That the Board of Managers be, and they are hereby authorized at their discretion, to carry into effect any of the measures proposed in their report, and, if in their opinion needful, to enter into any contracts or agreements for that purpose.

3. Resolved, That the powers and authorities conferred upon and granted to the Board of Managers by the resolutions passed at prior annual meetings be and the same are hereby continued.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, held January 11, 1869, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1869:

President—Charles E. Smith.

MANAGERS:

H. Pratt McKean,	J. B. Lippincott,
A. E. Borie,	John Ashhurst,
R. B. Cabeen,	Stephen Colwell,

TREASURER.
SAMUEL BRADFORD.
SECRETARY.
WILLIAM H. WEBB.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Senator Sherman

introduced an important bill amending the Judiciary law, which provides that any judge of the United States Supreme Court who has arrived at the age of seventy years may, on application to the President, be retired on full pay. They are not to be relieved, but the President may appoint an additional judge, who shall attend to the active duties of said judge.

The Committee on Elections

agreed to report in favor of giving Switzer his seat. Switzer is the contestant for Anderson's seat.

—Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston, thinks that three facts stand in the way of woman's being helped by the ballot—God, Nature, and Common Sense.

—The "champion one-legged skater" is amazing Providence.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—During the past year the foreign exports from the port of Philadelphia amounted to $15,706,445, and the imports to $14 218,368.

—The following table shows the amount of leather inspected in this city during 1868:—First quarter, 66,339 sides; second quarter, 136 648 sides; third quarter, 112 457 sides; fourth quarter, 142,205 sides Total, 457,649 sides. Of this amount, 367,162 sides were from slaughter and 90,487 sides were from dry hides.

—At a meeting of the Commission to Erect Public Buildings, held last evening, William S. Stokley, Esq., was elected permanent President. He designated the following committees:—Messrs. Harper, Fox, Oram, Marcer, and Page were appointed as the Executive Committee, and Messrs. Walter, Robbins, Kneass, James V. Watson, and Billington, Committee on Wants of Departments.

—At a meeting of the merchants doing business along Eighth street, between Market and Arch, a resolution was passed petitioning the Mayor to supply that street with an efficient police, who will more ably second the watchmen and prevent persons from remaining on the street after midnight; also, to instruct the day police to suppress all nuisances, such as organ-grinders, venders and peddlers, distributors of advertisements, thrusting their cards into the faces, muffs, shawls, and packages of ladies passing by; the erection of stands where men brawl out their indecent slang to sell their wares; to prevent the obstruction of the side walks with boxes; and to arrest all professional beggars and pick-pockets.

—His Honor Mayor Fox made the following appointments yesterday:—First Police District—Joseph Henderson, Lieutenant, vice Charles W. Carnes; Patrolman, William F. Mullen. Second District—James Errickson, Lieutenant, vice T. McKinley; John Ward, Sergeant, vice William A. Neff; James Murphey, Turnkey. Thirteenth District—Major John Kelly, Lieutenant, vice Edward Holgate. Seventeenth District—James Smith, Lieutenant, vice C. B. Larzalere; Police, John McManus and John Murray; David Whelan, Reserve vice J. H. White, resigned; Michael McCarthy, Roundsman, vice James McCullin, Jr. The Mayor announces that he has made the following arrangements in regard to police appointments:—That no more applicants will be received until Wednesday, the 20th inst., on which day he will only receive such as may apply from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Twenty-sixth wards. On the following Monday, the 25th instant, from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth wards. On Wednesday, the 27th, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth wards. On Monday, February 1, the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth wards. On Wednesday, February 3 the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards. And the Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty seventh, and Twenty-eighth wards on Monday, February 8. All to be received between the hours of 11 and 2 on the days named. And that no applications will be received at any other time than as above specified.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135½.

—Stormy weather everywhere—that of yesterday.

—The Ottawa County (Canada) Court House was destroyed by fire yesterday.

—Fortress Monroe reports heavy gales on the coast and a number of vessels ashore.

—W. W. Hays, the first Republican Mayor of Harrisburg, was yesterday inaugurated.

—$50,000 worth of property fell a prey to the fire-fiend at Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., on Sunday night.

—Halifax despatches confirm the loss of the brig N. R. Dunlap, of Boston, together with three of her crew.

—The Board of Underwriters at San Francisco want more light-houses on the coast, and therefore they memorialize Congress.

—Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives for the endowment of a National School of Mines.

—It is believed from the debate in Executive session, yesterday, that the Senate will reject the nomination of Henry A. Smythe as Minister to Russia.

—Captain Murphy, of the Cunard steamer Tarifa, has been presented the sum of $1000 by the Boston underwriters, for bringing his ship safely into port after she was disabled at sea.

—The National Bricklayers' Union commenced its session yesterday, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington, representatives being present from nearly all the associations in the country.

—Yesterday the ice in the river above Albany, N. Y., broke up, the water rising rapidly and threatening to inundate the pier and quay streets. In the evening the weather grew cold and snow commenced falling.

—Mr. Krimminger was yesterday elected President *pro tem.* of the Florida Senate, because he is supposed to be a conservative Republican and opposed to impeachment. Seven Democrats voted for him with this understanding.

—The irrepressible Train, who styles himself "Sum Americanus," will be here shortly to talk about his imprisonment in British bastiles, etc. Those who have read his "Epigrams" less than one hundred times should hear the thundering Train.

—The fiftieth anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated in Washington yesterday. The platform was occupied, among others, by Bishops Ames and Janes. Last year the contributions amounted to $614,137; the year before, to $686.322. The Secretary gave the aggregate contribution of each of the five decades, footing up $853,137·10. The Board had applied all the money to the work, as a rule, but during the war did not enlarge, and the missions stood at the close of the war as they had at the beginning, and at the close there was a surplus of $480 000. When the general committee met in 1868 they found that they were in debt, and the general appropriations were larger. They are now in debt a little over $100,000, a loan on which interest is being paid. Bishop Janes, Rev. Dr. Chapman, of Tremont Church, Boston; Rev. Dr. Hare, and Judge Reynolds, of New York, delivered addresses. The subscriptions in all the Methodist churches, on Sunday, were liberal in aid of the missions.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The budget of M. Magne, Minister of Finance, has been made public. It shows that the floating debt has been reduced 200,000 francs during the past year. The estimates for the fiscal year 1870 promise an excess of 86,000,000 francs in the receipts over the expenditures, which surplus is to be devoted to reducing the extraordinary budget, and 42,000,000 francs are to be made applicable to the redemption of rentes. M. Magne congratulates the country on the return of public confidence and general resumption of industrial pursuits, and concludes by declaring that the gratitude of the nation is due to the Emperor for removing the only causes of rupture between the European powers and of international and domestic distrust.

LISBON, Jan. 11.—The Duke of Saldanha has been summoned to Lisbon to form a new Ministry.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—Additional troops are to be sent to Cuba, and will sail from Cadiz in a short time.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—A commission of influential citizens of Havana, native Cubans, and prominent members of the Liberal party, left this city yesterday on the steamer Montezuma, for Nuevitas, on their way to Bayonne, to meet the revolutionary leaders, and attempt to compromise for the restoration of peace. Among the members of the commission are Senors Jose Arneas, Hortencea Tamayo, and Rodriguez, well-known friends of reform and liberal institutions.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The indications of the first day's session of the conference on the Eastern question leaves little if any doubt of ultimate success. The Turkish Government, through its representative, consented to maintain the present *status* until the close of the conference. The general impression is that one more session will be held, and that war between Turkey and Greece will be obviated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.—The Sublime Porte has officially congratulated the people of the Danubian Principalities on their loyalty during the present crisis.

FLORENCE, Jan. 11.—The recent disturbances in various parts of the kingdom, fomented by the reactionists, have been suppressed, and the unpopular taxes are now being collected without difficulty.

The Contested Elections.

The Examiners, Richard M. Batturs and William P. Messick, appointed to take testimony in the contested election cases of Mayor, City Controller, City Commissioner, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Receiver of Taxes, District Attorney, and City Solicitor, held their first meeting yesterday afternoon, in the witness-room of the new Court House.

L. C. Cassidy, Esq., on behalf of the District Attorney elect, objected to the taking of any testimony in his case by the Examiners, as he disputed the power of the Court of Common Pleas to appoint an Examiner in his case. The objection was noted.

Thomas B. Reeves sworn—I am Clerk in the office of the Court of Common Pleas, and have with me the general returns; they were offered in evidence, and showed the vote for District Attorney, Mr. Sheppard, 61,165, Charles Gibbons, 59,890; Mayor, Daniel M. Fox, 61.517, General Tyndale, 59.679; City Controller, George Getz, 61,072, S. P. Hancock, 60.348; Receiver of Taxes, John M. Melloy, 60,814; Richard Peltz, 60,576; City Commissioner, David P. Weaver, 61,165, Alexander McCuen, 60,192; Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Albert W. Fletcher, 60,965, Richard Donagan, 60,334; City Solicitor, Thomas J. Barger, 61,122, Thomas J. Worrall, 60,230.

William C. Claghorn, sworn—I was President of the Board of Return Judges of the October election; this is my signature to all the returns.

William Seybert sworn—I was return judge of the Fifteenth ward at the October election; this is my signature to the return; cannot state the number of votes returned in the Third division of the ward for Hector Tyndale; it is in this paper 158.

Cross-examined—There are nine other judges who should have signed it besides me; there is a lead pencil vote and one in ink for Mr. Tyndale; the former is ten votes greater than the latter; the paper is in the handwriting of John J. Crowner; cannot say who made the lead-pencil figures; Crowner was one of the secretaries of the Boards, and also a judge of one of the divisions.

A. M. Walkinshaw sworn—The addition in ink on the return shown last witness is correct.

Thomas B. Reeves was recalled and produced the tally lists and hourly return of votes of the Twelfth division of the Fifteenth ward.

Mr. Rawle—I offer these in evidence, and by them it will appear that Hector Tyndale's vote was 258, instead of 158, and for Mr. Fox 197, as in the ward return. The list of votes of this division was also offered in evidence, showing a vote of 455. The judges' return for this division was then offered in evidence, and disclosed a similar vote.

Recorder Givin was called by contestants and requested to produce certain boxes, but declined to produce any ballot box, under instruction of the Court, save upon a requisition of the Examiner to the Court and an order therefrom.

The contestants then requested the Examiner to have brought before them the ballot-boxes of Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward, and the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward, for the purpose of examining the lists of taxables, of voters, the tally lists, the general and hourly returns, and the oaths of the officers.

Mr. Cassidy, for respondents, objected to the opening of the boxes at this state of the case.

The examination was then adjourned until 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 23	MOON SETS	
SUN SETS	4 51	HIGH WATER	2 28

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. MCCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cella	London	New York	Dec. 12
Acadia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 18
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 25
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Dec. 26
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 30
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 30
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 31

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Jan. 12
C. of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
China	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Jan. 14
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Jan. 14
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Jan. 16
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Jan. 16
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 16
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Jan. 23
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Jan. 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones 24 hours from New York, with mdse to John F. Ohl.

Schr Stephen Hotchkiss, Hodsdon, from New York, with mdse.

Schr Vandalia, Buckmaster, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Excelsior, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 23d ult.

Ship Rothesay, Hall, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 23d ult.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C. 8th inst.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Bessie Parker, Fritz, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 24th ult.

Barque Poseidon, Knudson, from London for Philadelphia at Ryde I. W., 24th ult.

Barque Fanny Lewis, Gilliam, from Pisagua, Peru, Sept. 28, via Delaware Breakwater, at New York yesterday.

Barque Flora, Gramith, hence at London 22d ult.

Barque Mary A. Nelson, Nelson, hence, at London 22d ult.

Barque J. L. Pye, Pye, for Philadelphia via Falmouth, entered out at London 23d ult.

Barque Lady Stanley, Harrison, hence, at Helvoet 22d ult.

Barque Scandia, Bockell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 21st ult.

Barque Maria Margaretha, Dolen, hence at Queenstown 20th ult.—has been reported arrived 2d ult.

Barque Augustine, Watts, hence, at Queenstown 23d ultimo.

Barque Cynthia Palmer, Milner, hence, sailed from Londonderry 22d ult., for Antwerp.

Barque Marion, Dunn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 12th ult.

Barque Ephraim Williams, Hoff, hence, at Trieste 15th ult., via Venice.

Brig Henry Perkins, hence, at Boston 10th inst.

Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, hence for Bordeaux, remained at Pallais, Belle Isle, 22d ult.

Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, cleared at Helvoet 23d ult., for Boston.

Schr C. C. Warren, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 9th inst.

Schrs J. G. Babcock, Smith, and Lena Hunter, Hall, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr R. S Dean, from Taunton for Philadelphia, which went ashore some time since at Deal Beach, N. J., has been got off, and was towed to New York on Saturday by the New York Submarine Co.'s steamer Rescue. The schooner is apparently not much injured, and all her masts and rigging are standing.

Schr Charles Moore, Ingersoll, from Smithfield for New York, before reported in collision with steamship J. W. Everman, was struck on the starboard bow, cutting her through deck, rails, and beams, nearly to the foremast, filling her at once. She will be hove out at Norfolk for repairs.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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2000 SHARES ... $100 EACH.

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A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.

The Company who own the

SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK,

Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets

have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 220 by 11 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high. It is confidently expected that the Rink will be ready for use on Christmas Day.

Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets. Such dividends may be taken in single, season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for

Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.

It is understood that numerous institutions of a similar character in various parts of the country have been quite remunerative, and it is confidently believed that this will not prove an exception.

Further particulars can be obtained at our office.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
12 17 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

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Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. 1 88 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping, Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 20 wfm

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Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
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Of every description, for
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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
3 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

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THE MÆNNERCHOR'S
GRAND BAL MASQUE
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
JANUARY 14, 1869,
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Price of subscription $5 admitting a gentleman and one lady. Additional lady's ticket, $1 each. Spectators' tickets, 50 cents each.

Tickets of admission, by subscription only, can be obtained of the following members and honorary managers:—

William J. Horstmann, Esq., Fifth and Cherry streets.
L. Herbert, Esq., Fourth and Race streets
A. B. Reichenbach, No. 1230 Chesnut street.
Mark R. Muckle, Ledger Office.
Harmanus Neff, Sansom, above Sixth street.
R. T. Schmidt, No. 610 Arch street.
Louis Tourny, No. 317 N. Second street.
G. A. Schwarz, No. 1006 Chesnut street.
A. J. Glass, No. 607 N. Second street.
Charles J. Roth, No. 214 New street.
A. Weihenmayer, Fifth and Cherry streets.
Lee & Walker, No. 722 Chesnut street.
Dr. J. B. Howard Gittings, Thirty-third and Market streets, West Philadelphia.
A. Mergenthaler, S. W. corner Fourth and Race.
Schaefer & Koradi, corner Fourth and Wood.
A. C. Feuss, No. 10 Strawberry street.
George F. Benkert, No. 716 Chesnut street.
C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street.
Lorenz Schnare, No. 9 Bank street.
News Stand, Continental, Mr. Covert.
C. A. De Bubna, Chesnut street. 1 7 7t
N. B. Carriages will set down heads south, and take up heads north.

PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE FIRST GRAND CONCERT
of this Society will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA
of sixty-five, consisting of all the best artists of Philadelphia, under the direction of Mr. W. G. DIETRICH, will render Beethoven's
SEVENTH SYMPHONY
in a manner of excellence that has never been equalled in this city.
MAD'LLE CAMILLA URSO.
This young and extraordinary Violinist, whose artistic performance has won the admiration of the world, will make her first
AND ONLY APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.
MR. C. H. JARVIS,
whose exquisite touch and perfect execution justify his celebrity, will execute a brilliant
PIANO SOLO.
This combination, with other Grand Orchestral Selections, comprises one of the finest programmes that has ever been offered to the Philadelphia public.

Season Tickets, admitting the holder to Four Concerts and Twelve Rehearsals.

Single Tickets	$6·00
Ticket admitting Two Persons	10·00
Subscribers' Extra Ticket to each Concert	1 00
Single Tickets to each Rehearsal	·50
Tickets to Non-Subscribers to each Concert	1·50

For sale at the Office of the Society, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, three days previous to the Concert, and at the Academy of Music on the 16th of January.
Subscriptions received at the Office.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to begin at 8 precisely.
N. B.—NO RESERVED SEATS.
C. R. DODWORTH, President.
J. A. GETZE, Secretary. 1 12 tu w f s

PAREPA-ROSA AT CONCERT HALL
PAREPA-ROSA CONCERTS.
D. DE VIVO ... MANAGER
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, the great favorite and most popular Cantatrice, on her triumphant return to Philadelphia, overland from California, after an unparalleled successful season of Opera and Concerts on the Pacific coast and Western States, will give in the city of her former triumphs positively only
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Jan. 13 and 14.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will be assisted by
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, English Tenor,
Sig. F. FERRANTI, the Brilliant Baritone,
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist,
Mr. PATTISON, the Distinguished Pianist,
Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY, Accompanist,
Mr. J. LEVY (his first appearance in Philadelphia), from London, the greatest Cornet-a-Piston player in the world, engaged at great expense expressly for Parepa Rosa's Concert Season.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1.50. The sale of seats will commence on Monday, at 9 A. M., at TRUMPLER'S Music Store CHESNUT Street. 1 6

TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STS.
MAMMOTH SKATING RINK.
This splendid Rink—the largest and most magnificent in the country—is rapidly approaching completion.
The ice on it has been but little affected by the present warm weather, so admirably adapted is it for its purpose; and on the first approach of cold weather again it will be
REOPENED TO THE SKATERS AND THE PUBLIC,
when its mammoth sheet of ice, capable of easily accommodating at one time 2000 skaters, will be found in magnificent condition for skating. 1 11

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
ENORMOUS HOUSES.
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.
FOURTH WEEK. CONTINUED SUCCESS.
Of Augustin Daly's local play,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
IT WILL BE GIVEN TO-NIGHT,
with its New Scenery,
Intricate Machinery
and Efficient Cast.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¼.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan 12
SECOND TIME IN PHILADELPHIA OF
Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT
J. E. McDONOUGH as ... OLD TOM
New scenery by R. S. Smith and John Thorne; machinery by Alex. Wilson; music by Simon Hassler
Act I.—THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.
Act II.—THE HAPPY MISTAKE.
Act III.—VILLAINY FOILED BY OLD TOM.
Act IV.—DICEY MORRIS COMES TO GRIEF.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7·45.
Sole Lessee and Manager ... J. C. GREGORY
CROWDED NIGHTLY TO WITNESS
MISS SUSAN GALTON
AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
OFFENBACH'S "66," "66."
Preceded with a sparkling comedietta.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF SUSAN GALTON.
"66" MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2. 1 11 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S
THIRD GREAT MATINEE
WILL BE GIVEN
NEXT FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 15th inst.,
At 4 o'clock,
FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
when he will be assisted by the distinguished artists,
Mr. EDWARD COLONNE and
HERR RUDOLPH HENNIG.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR. 1 12 4t

"PROMPT TO ACTION."
FAIRMOUNT STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 32.
THE ANNUAL BALL OF THIS COMPANY (32), will take place at the
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1869.
HENRY F. SIBBS, Secretary.
WILLIAM S. MANN, Treasurer. 1 12 2t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1101 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. 11 4 tf

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.
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Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.
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Evening Telegraph

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PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two month, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1869.

Municipal Expenditures and Taxation in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

The expenditures of the municipal governments of the United States have increased with wonderful rapidity during the last quarter of a century. The leading cities raise a larger sum by taxation than is required (except for extraordinary purposes) for the maintenance of the most expensive State governments, and the citizens of New York pay for city, county, and State purposes a larger sum than was expended forty years ago by the National Government. Making all due allowance for extravagance and corruption, it is evident that a large portion of this expenditure has been necessitated by rapid growth and imperative requirements, and although the expenditures have increased in a much more rapid ratio than population, this result could scarcely have been avoided in view of the new demands of modern life. Gas works, water works, public schools, almshouses, prisons, pavements, public buildings, and police cause sad inroads on city treasuries; yet few sane men will deny that all appropriations necessary to maintain these objects of municipal solicitude in an efficient condition should be made. Large cities could not long retain, and they certainly could not rapidly increase, their populations, if they did not present marked attractions and safeguards; and burdensome taxes, from which rural districts are exempt, are indispensable to the existence and growth of the great beehives of humanity.

The fact that great cities must annually expend sums of money that would have startled our economical grandfathers, for useful purposes, is no excuse, however, for extravagance and corruption. It should rather warn tax-payers of the necessity of supervising more closely the management of municipal governments, and of enlisting in this branch of the public service a superior class of officials. There cannot be too much prudence and wisdom displayed in efforts to prevent the exactions, which must inevitably weigh heavily upon tax-payers, from becoming intolerable.

An instructive comparative illustration of municipal expenditures is presented by the reports of the Controllers of Philadelphia and New York, and the message of the Mayor of Boston. Whatever we may think of the financial condition of this city, it is evident that in some particulars we need not fear a comparison with our neighbors. The amount Philadelphia is called upon to raise by taxation for municipal purposes in 1869 is $8,622,726·77, and if we add to this the sums paid in various forms by our citizens to the State Treasury, the aggregate would not be much above $10,000,000. In New York city, the amount levied in 1868 for State, county, and city purposes exceeded $24,000,000, and the estimates for 1869 exceed $21,000,000; so that New Yorkers are called upon to pay at least twice as much State and city tax as Philadelphians. Boston, which now claims a population of two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, levied during the present financial year a State and city tax of $5,884,829. If the taxes of Philadelphia were equally high, *per capita*, they would amount to nearly $19,000,000 per annum.

A contrast of some of the items of expenditure fully accounts for this difference in the aggregate. Philadelphia, for instance, requires for the Department of Public Schools a little more than $1,000,000. New York city appropriates to her Board of Education more than $3,000,000. Philadelphia appropriates to her Fire Department $113,700, while New York gives to her "Metropolitan" Fire Department $907,940. The Department of Lighting the City receives here about half a million of dollars, while one of the items of expenditure of the Street Department of New York consists of the significant line, "lamps and gas, $1,053,205," or twice the amount spent for similar purposes in Philadelphia. The Department of Street Cleaning receives in Philadelphia $125,400; in New York the sum of $405,420 is awarded to a Street-cleaning Commission. The Department of Public Charities and Correction receives in New York $993,000. In Philadelphia the sum appropriated to the support of the Almshouse and County Prison is less than $600,000.

As the accounts of the various cities are kept under different heads, it is difficult to make a detailed contrast of all their items of expenditure. It is evident, however, that the departments of Philadelphia are managed with much greater economy than those of New York, and that our citizens are compelled to raise by taxation only about half as much money, *per capita*, for State and municipal purposes, as the inhabitants of New York and Boston. This striking difference, however, prevails: here the burden of taxation falls almost exclusively on real estate; in New York and Boston it is almost equally divided between real estate and personal property. In Philadelphia municipal taxes are levied on more than $400,000,000 of real estate and less than $10,000,000 of personal property. In Boston the tax rate was levied impartially on a valuation of $287,635,800 of real estate and $205,937,900 of personal property. In New York, also, the revenue derived from personal property falls but little below that obtained from real estate. New York and Boston could not obtain their present revenues by a system of taxation similar to that prevailing in Philadelphia, without imposing intolerable burdens on real estate, and the time cannot be far distant when the financial necessities of this city will require its authorities to seek relief in the same direction.

The Civil Tenure Act.

The passage of a bill repealing the law known as the "Tenure-of-Office act," by the House of Representatives yesterday, took the country by surprise, although such a result was predicted by some of the Washington correspondents a day or two before it happened. So much anxiety to push the bill through the House was manifested that it developed into a sort of rivalry between General Butler, Judge Wilson, and Mr. Washburn, of Indiana. All the Democratic members, as a matter of course, voted with the majority of the Republicans in favor of repealing the law, the opposition to the movement being led by such men as Garfield, Jenckes, Poland, and Schenck. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, not only voted in the affirmative, but insisted that there should be no debate. As he has the credit of reflecting the views of General Grant on the leading issues of the day, it is barely possible that his advocacy of the measure may have contributed in no small degree to its success, for a desire to please the President elect appears just now to be one of the ruling passions at Washington. General Grant, however, has as yet expressed no decided opinion on the subject, and doubtless will be content to go into the office of President as he finds it. If he finds himself unduly hampered by any existing legislation, he will be quite certain to inform Congress of the fact at some future time, and to urge upon that body the adoption of such measures as will give him all necessary relief.

The fate of the bill in the Senate is yet uncertain, the correspondents, who are supposed to know a great deal more than they do know, being divided upon the question of probabilities. It seems to be conceded, however, that the repealing act will be so modified, if it should pass the Senate, that it will not take effect until after the 4th of March.

This modification is certainly desirable, if the bill is to become a law. If the Tenure-of-Office act be summarily repealed at present, Andrew Johnson will hold a high carnival of official decapitation between this time and the expiration of his term of office. The laws formerly in force will be reënacted by the repeal, and the President will thus be enabled to strike down obnoxious officials with a reckless and revengeful hand, his appointees to the vacancies thus created holding on until the expiration of the present session of the Senate, in spite of the refusal of that body to confirm them. In this way the whole machinery of the Government will be completely upset, and General Grant will go into office with a host of vacancies by limitation on his hands.

That the Tenure-of-Office act needs revision is not to be doubted, but there would appear to be several good reasons why it should not be repealed *in toto*. The Constitution expressly declares that the patronage of the Chief Magistrate shall be exercised "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and experience has established the fact that this coördinate power of the Senate in the premises is a mere mockery without some such legislation as that of the Tenure-of-Office act. Aside from this circumstance, the existence of such restrictive legislation as has been in force during the greater portion of Mr. Johnson's term cannot fail to secure greater care on the part of the President in making nominations to office, since he must take into account in so doing the fact that an officer who is once confirmed must remain undisturbed in his position until he proves himself to be unworthy of the honor and trust confided to him. The Tenure-of-Office act is, in reality, the first step towards abolishing the ridiculous doctrine of a rotation in office, and if it were wisely followed by the passage of a practical civil service bill, the country would at last be well rid of the detrimental Jacksonian dogma—"To the victors belong the spoils." Until this pernicious legacy of Andrew Jackson is repudiated by the American people, integrity and capability in our legion of Federal office-holders can never be attained. It is a legitimate subject of regret, therefore, that a backward step should have been taken by the House of Representatives before Andrew Johnson, the obstinate renegade, has passed out of power into oblivion.

Berger's Boot and Body Snatching.

During the argument yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of the motion to grant George S. Twitchell, Jr., a new trial, Mr. John O'Byrne urged as a forcible argument in favor of a new trial the exclusion by the Court of a portion of young Dr. Gross' testimony. The poker experiments made by Dr. Gross, said Mr. O'Byrne, were upon the skull of *a person but nineteen hours dead*, the body being placed in the same position as it was shown that Mrs. Hill's body occupied. A great many unpleasant reflections are conjured up by this artless remark of Mr. O'Byrne. Not the least pertinent of these is the inquiry which we would address to Mr. O'Byrne and young Dr. Gross as to the source from which they obtained the body only *nineteen hours dead*. Is it possible that the "cadavre" was prepared to order, the same as the famous extra Berger's boot? In view of all possible responses, it behooves persons in feeble health to make a desperate effort to survive the Twitchell trials. If any person gives up the ghost at this juncture, it is barely possible that some ambitious young surgeon will be hammering away at his skull with a poker, at the witching hour of midnight, under the supervision of Mr. O'Byrne, and before the breath is fairly out of his body.

Delaware Christianity is not altogether the ridiculous farce that the young Christians of St. Paul's Methodist Church at Wilmington would have us believe. As an offset to their recent endorsement of the whipping-post and pillory, the Young Men's Catholic Philopatrian Institute, after an earnest debate, lasting two hours and a half, have declared in favor of the Christianizing of the State by the abolition of the mediæval modes of punishment. We are not advised of the line of argument by which the Philopatrians arrived at this result; but whatever it was, it does them credit, and shows that the leaven of Christian civilization is at work at last in their midst.

Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House, Washington, D. C., is actively engaged upon the "Life and Times of Thaddeus Stevens," for early publication, and will be glad to receive copies of letters of the deceased on political topics from 1828 to 1868, and any personal incidents illustrating any point in his career or any feature of his character. Original letters or other documents, if sent to him, will be returned after use.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15.
This popular and distinguished Lecturer will discourse upon the WRONGS OF WOMAN AND THE REMEDY on the above occasion. The Address has been pronounced by the Eastern Press, irrespective of party, to be the most *beautiful, touching* and *thrilling* appeal in behalf of her sex that has yet been made, and with one voice accord it her very *happiest* effort.
RESERVED SEATS....FIFTY CENTS
ADMISSION....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
PROSCENIUM BOXES, holding 8, FIVE DOLLARS
The opening sale of Reserved Seats will commence at 9 o'clock on TUESDAY MORNING, the 12th instant, at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 1 9 tf

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.
A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
1 6lmwim WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1869.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
DIRECTORS.
Vincent L. Bradford, William H. Hart, William H. Gatzmer, Charles Macalester, John Dorrance, William S. Freeman, Asa J. Fish, John G. Stevens, Benjamin Fish, John M. Read, Ashbel Welch, Albert W. Markley.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—
President—VINCENT L. BRADFORD.
Treasurer—J. PARKER NORRIS.
Secretary—JAMES MORRELL.
1 12 3t J. MORRELL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No 40 Broadway, NEW YORK, 28th December 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next, to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, Secretary.
1 14w

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road. Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 11th inst, clear of tax.
1 8 6t E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 406 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fame Insurance Company held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
W. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.
1 4 12t

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
12 31 11t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

OFFICE INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA January 11 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of all taxes. CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
1 11 12t

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE—The annual election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
1 5 7t ED. PEARCE, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
1 1 10t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 27t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AT CONCERT HALL SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869, in the interest of the workingmen and women of America, and of the Fenian Brotherhood. Subject:—Train vs. John Bull and his English Bastile. Tickets, with reserved seats, 50c., at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth, at 10 o'clock, TUESDAY. 1 12 3t*

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 21st instant.
1 11mw9t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, due January 15, will be paid on and after that date at the Union National Bank.
1 12 6t* THOMAS S. HARRIS, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. DAVIS B. CASSEDAY—
Dear Sir:—The undersigned would regard with satisfaction your consent to a Lecture, and hereby invite you to deliver the same at such a time as may consist with your convenience.
Respectfully yours,
PETER WILLIAMSON,
WM. KENT GILBERT, M. D.,
THOMAS ROBINS,
CHARLES INGERSOLL,
DAVID PAUL BROWN,
SAMUEL D. GROSS, M. D.,
FERDINAND FEATHERSTONE,
CHARLES E. LEX,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
WILLIAM W. HARDING,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
WILLIAM WELSH,
RICHARD S. SMITH,
ALLEN CUTHBERT,
RICHARD VAUX,
HENRY BUDD,
PETER McCALL,
FRANCIS GURNEY SMITH, M. D.
JAMES STEEL.

JANUARY 1, 1869.
PETER WILLIAMSON, Esq., and others:—
Gentlemen:—In reply to your invitation I beg leave to say, while thanking you for the kindness which dictates it, that I accept it.
Very respectfully yours,
DAVIS B. CASSEDAY.

DAVIS B. CASSEDAY
Will Lecture at
CONCERT HALL,
ON
"TRUE WOMANHOOD"
MONDAY EVENING, January 18.
Tickets, Fifty Cents. To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, or at the door. 1 12 6t

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
At an annual election held 1st month 11th, 1869, the following persons were elected Directors of the above-named Company, to serve for three years:—
T. WISTAR BROWN, HENRY HAINES, CHARLES F. COFFIN, Richmond, Indiana.
The following Directors hold over:—
SAML. R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY, RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, WILLIAM HACKER.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
1 12 3t ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office, No. 400 WALNUT Street. Jan 12, 1869.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 11th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
F. B. STARR, NALBRO FRAZIER, JOHN M. ATWOOD, BENJ. T. TREDICK, JAMES L. CLAGHORN, GEORGE H. STUART, JOHN H. BROWN, J. L. ERRINGER, WM. G. BOULTON, CHARLES WHEELER, T. H. MONTGOMERY, JAMES M. AERTSEN.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, F. RATCHFORD STARR was re-elected President, and THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY re-elected Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
1 12 tuths 3t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA Jan. 4, 1869.
At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 14th inst.
Transfer books closed until the 14th inst.
1 4 12t WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 d†J19*

AN ALPHABET FOR THE PEOPLE.

A For All people: invited to call
And purchase fine clothes at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

B For the Brown Stone magnificent store,
Whose clothing is cheaper than ever before.

C For the Cash that the Customers pay
For the elegant Clothing they Carry away.

D For our Doors, which stand open all day,
Inviting the people who're passing that way.

E For the Elegant raiment we sell
So cheap to the public, who love it so well.

F For the Fashion, for Fun, and for Folks
Who Fall into Fits o'er our Foolish old jokes.

G For the Garments which Gentlemen wear,
Enough for each citizen wanting his share.

H Is your Head, and the Hat that is in it,
But how funny you'd look if you wore your wife's bonnet!

I The Immense piles of clothing we keep,
But we're keeping them moving by selling so cheap.

J For the Juveniles. Jolly with Joy,
When he jumps into trousers, is each little boy.

K Is the Knowledge the people enjoy
About where to buy clothes for each man and each boy.

L The Large size of our Big Brown Stone Store,
'Twill accommodate multitudes on the ground floor.

M For the Money, the Men, and the Mills
To furnish Materials and settle the Bills.

N Your New clothes, such an excellent fit.
Are you sorry you got them? No, Not a bit.

O For the Overcoats, strong, stout, and warm,
Which Our customers wear to protect them from storm.

P For our Prices, so Pleasingly low,
As the Public from happy experience know.

Q Is how Queer a fellow'd appear
If he went without clothing the whole of the year.

R For Rockhill & Wilson, the clothiers we see,
Who first set up shop in 1843.

S For the Style of the garments so Splendid,
For the very best sort of good people intended.

T For the Trade that we constantly do,
As we make and sell clothing so rich and so new.

U Upper floors for the Great Brown Hall,
For custom department, and piece goods and all.

V For the Vestings of elegant stuff,
Ready-made or to order, and cheaply enough.

W Is a Widow with boys eight or nine
She can clothe them so cheap for the year 'sixty-nine.

X Was King Xerxes, who never at all
Ever wore such good clothes as we sell at Brown Hall.

Y For Youth's clothing, and here it is found
So cheap and magnificent all the Year round.

Z Is for Zero, when the thermometer goes
Down near that, you ought to have good winter clothes.

Now come, men of letters! Let us bring our boys, too, and at prices so low as to make you open your eyes, ears, and mouths; everybody who is big enough to say his letters can be clothed at

THE GREAT BROWN STONE HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, *warranted* superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL HOPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m tfrp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, No. [illegible] South THIRTEENTH Street. [illegible]

BANK REPORTS.

ELEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,068,054·02	
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.	570,000·00	
Bonds on hand	141 000 00	
Real estate (productive)	132,121·10	
		$1,911,175·12
Legal-tender notes, coin, and certificates	358 842 00	
National Bank notes	26,901·00	
Fractional currency and stamps	14,432 98	
Premiums	9,925 00	
Due from other banks	547,214 97	
		957,315·95
Expenses and taxes		5,899 86
Total		$2,804,390·93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000·00
Circulation	417,500·00
Deposits	1,353,611·58
Profit and loss	33,279·35
Total	$2,804 390 93

1 5 tuths6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

Crittenden's
Commercial College,
637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th.

ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855.

BOOKKEEPING in all its branches, as practised in the best business houses for WHOLESALE, Retail, Jobbing, IMPORTING, MANUFACTURING, COMMISSION, Domestic and Foreign Shipping, Company Speculating, Joint-Stock Company, and BANKING Business.

PENMANSHIP—A Rapid, Free and Elegant Style of Business Writing, Unsurpassed.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS—The best Short and Rapid Methods in use.

BUSINESS PRACTICES. Business Forms, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeits, etc.

Students received at any time. Separate Instruction.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Circulars furnished on application. 1 12 tuths3t

MEDICAL.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Any person habitually costive cannot be in the enjoyment of health. If not relieved costiveness will result in confirmed cases of Rheumatism, Piles, Inflammation of the Bowels, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and surrounding organs. When costiveness is radically cured, all the machinery of the system moves in harmony. Marshall's Elixir permanently cures costiveness, and so prevents diseases more painful and dangerous.

Headache quickly yields to its curative powers. Being entirely vegetable, it may be safely taken by all persons at any time, with perfect safety. Headache, besides being a very painful complaint, is also weakening to the nervous system, and may lead to palsy in its various forms if not soon relieved. Marshall's Elixir so strengthens the nerves that they perform their duties without pain or uneasiness.

By supplying the stomach with the medicinal principle, the want of which causes Dyspepsia, this distressing and common disease is quickly cured by its use. It not only supplies this to the stomach, but imparts strength and vigor to the whole digestive apparatus, so that health, with cheerful spirits and a ruddy countenance, is fully established. Read the following certificate:—

CHESTER, Delaware county.

Dear Sirs:—I have had sick headache at times for many years. When afflicted with it I was unfit to attend to my household affairs. Your Elixir partially cured me the first time I tried it. The second time it cured me almost immediately. Since then, by its occasional use, I have been entirely free from it.

MRS. MATILDA HAYS.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Philada.

M. MARSHALL & CO.,
1 9 stu2t PROPRIETORS.

GRAPES, ETC.

WHITE ALMERIA

GRAPES,

Sold Only in Beautiful Clusters,

75 CENTS PER POUND.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT— On or before the 15th of March, A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE must contain all the modern conveniences, and be in good order, for which a good rent will be paid, and the best of care taken of it.

A property with COACH HOUSE attached preferred, situated between TENTH and TWENTIETH and CHESNUT and VINE Streets.

Address P. O. Box 1669, Philadelphia, stating terms and situation 1 12 tf

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, TO take the place of a special partner, in a well-established retail and jobbing carpet business. Address, confidentially, H. J. K., this office. 1 8 6t*

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, No 914 CHESNUT Street. 11 3tf

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

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The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with provision of its charter:—

Marine premiums written to Jan. 1, 1869		$106,198·16
Do, not earned Jan. 1, 1868		50,716·13
		$156,914·29
Fire premiums written same period	$36,418·32	
Fire premiums not earned Jan. 1, 1868	37,387·44	
		73,800·76
		$239,714·05
Earned premiums to January 1, 1869:—		
Marine risks	$117,331·83	
Fire risks	27,270·45	
Amount received from interest on investments and salvages	17,696·77	
		$162,299·05
Losses, expenses, etc., same period:—		
Marine losses	$114 104 82	
Fire losses	15,155·60	
Rents and salaries	11,452 57	
Reinsurances and commissions	14,774 60	
United States taxes	2,513 49	
Deductions in lieu of scrip	6 750 95	
		164,751·93

Assets of the Company Jan. 1, 1869.

Bonds.	
State of Pennsylvania, coupon 6 per cent	$10,000 00
City of Philadelphi, 6 per cent	15,000 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1889	11,200·00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1883	3,500 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1875	17,000·00
Pennsylvania R. R., 2d mortgage, 6 per cent	10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 6 per cent	14,610·00
Pennsylvania R. R., 1st mortgage, 6 per cent	1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent	10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie R. R., 6 per cent	10,000·00
Wyoming Valley Canal, 6 per cent	11,000·00
Pittsburg Water Loan, 7 per cent	7,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 6 per cent	10,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 7 per cent	3,500·00
Lehigh Valley R. R., 6 per cent	5,000·00
Shares.	
100 Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000·00
138 Pennsylvania Railroad	6,900 00
100 North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000 00
48 Delaware Railroad	1,200 00
106 Wyoming Valley Canal	5 300 00
68 Philadelphia Bank	6 800·00
88 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	8,800 00
88 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.	2,200 00
160 Phœnix Insurance Company	1,600·00
4 American West India Steamship Company	400·00
20 Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Company	5,000 00
1414 Union Mutual Insurance Co.	28,240 00
Par value	$215,250·00
Cost	$194,859 60
Bills receivable for premiums	22,507·21
Sundry accounts due for premiums	15,768·12
Cash in banks $22,019 11	
Cash in drawer 119·34	
	22,138·45
	$255,273 47

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith, Francis Tete, A. E. Borie, John H. Irwin, N. A. Smith, William C. Kent, Henry Lewis, J. C. Steiner, Edward L. Clark, George Lewis, H. F. Robinson, Samuel C. Cook, William S. Baird, Charles Wheeler, S. Delbert, Sol. Townsend, F. Lavergne, J. S. Perot, John Moss, Lemuel Coffin, C. H. Cummings, J. H. Tilge, W. D. Winsor, James L. Bewley.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,328·25
	Real Estate	36 000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	332,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116 150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, ", A. B. Berger, ".

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"After Dark" at the Walnut.

Last evening Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* was produced at the Walnut. This piece has been extensively advertised by means of a lawsuit about the originality of one of the principal effects—a style of advertising, by the way, that, from too frequent use, is beginning to lose its effectiveness. Boucicault's name, too, has a powerful attraction to a large class of playgoers, and the first performance of *After Dark* in this city was accordingly given to a full house. The plot of the piece may be thus stated:—A scoundrel known as "Chandos Bellingham," but whose real name is "Richard Knatchbull," a number of years before the opening of the play eloped with the wife of an army officer. The woman, after being deserted by him, died in the workhouse, and her legitimate daughter was taken care of by strangers, with whom she grew up virtuous and happy, and finally married a seemingly honest cabman. Her father, on returning from a distant field of service, hears of his wife's shame and death and his daughter's disappearance. He endeavors to drown his sorrows with drink, and at the opening of the play he appears as "Old Tom." The cabman, "George Medhurst," is of good family, and heir to a large estate, the possession of which, however, is contingent upon his marrying his cousin. In his younger days he ran through a large fortune by a course of dissipation, and forged a bill, which "Dicey Morris," the keeper of a gambling house and concert saloon entitled the "Elysium Hall," and the confederate of "Bellingham," holds in his possession. These scoundrels endeavor to turn to their own advantage the peculiar circumstances in which "Medhurst" is placed. They induce him to consent to the conditions by which alone it is possible to gain possession of the coveted estate, and to purchase the forged bill for a satisfactory sum. To get rid of "Medhurst's" wife, "Bellingham" persuades her that she has lost the affections of her husband, and in despair the woman jumps from the Blackfriars bridge into the Thames. "Old Tom" rescues her, and recognizes her as his daughter. Ashamed, however, of his degraded condition, he keeps the relationship a secret. Through the instrumentality of "Captain Gordon Chumley," of the Light Dragoons, who has recognized in "Old Tom" a brother officer, the daughter secures a situation as lady's maid to "Miss Rose Egerton," who is preparing for her marriage with "Sir George Medhurst." As the wife had only known her husband under his assumed name of "Hayward," she is unaware of the shock which is in store for her.

She has just recognized his portrait, when he enters the room, and in the dark, mistaking her for "Rose," he asks to be released from his marriage engagement, as his affections are given solely to one he believes to be dead. The entrance of "Rose" at this moment reveals the real situation of affairs, and affords an effective situation for the conclusion of the act.

In the meantime "Bellingham" has been recognized by "Captain Chumley" as an escaped bushranger, for whose arrest a reward is offered, and he sets to work to obtain from him the forged bill. "Bellingham" consents to part with the bill at a much smaller price than he originally demanded, and the music hall of "Dicey Morris" is appointed as the place of rendezvous. "Bellingham" and "Morris" contrive to have only their friends in attendance, and "Chumley," after obtaining possession of the bill, is drugged and robbed. "Old Tom," who has followed "Chumley," manages to secure the pocket book, but the villains force it from him and throw him into a cellar. As the underground railroad passes under the adjoining house, the scoundrels agree to dispose of "Chumley" by putting him upon the train and then to throw the cars from the track by placing an obstruction in their way, with a view of compassing "Chumley's" death thereby. "Old Tom," however, views the whole proceeding through a chink in the wall of his cellar, and just as the train is heard approaching he manages to break through and throw the log off the track, and the cars dash past in safety. After the great sensation of the piece, nothing remains but to bring matters to a conclusion as expeditiously as possible. "Bellingham" and "Morris" are astounded by being confronted by their supposed victim, and on being placed in the hands of the police, and with a view of making matters as easy for themselves as possible, they give up the forged bill. 'Old Tom" reforms, "Sir George Medhurst" and his wife are reunited, and it is intimated that "Captain Chumley" will console "Rose" for her matrimonial disappointment.

In the drama as originally performed, "Chumley" was placed upon the track, and was rescued by "Old Tom." The Court, however, decided that Daly's copyright of *Under the Gaslight* covered this man on the track, but not the cars, so it was found necessary to substitute a log of wood in the great scene of the play, thus depriving it of its chief interest. The "Elysium Music Hall," in the third act, is taken from John Brougham's *Lottery of Life*, and most of the situations have been adapted in Boucicault's usual graceful style.

After Dark is certainly not the best of Boucicault's pieces, and it is about on a par as regards merit with Daly's *Flash of Lightning*, and is scarcely equal to *Under the Gaslight*, or Brougham's *Lottery of Life*. The last-named piece had some fun in it, and the author, to a certain extent, disarmed criticism by gracefully acknowledging that he himself considered it to be unmitigated trash. *After Dark* is well placed upon the stage; the scenery is good, but the railway train is by no means as effective as was the similar contrivance at the Arch, nor is the concert room scene equal to the one in *The Lottery of Life*. Indeed, the bone and banjo business, and other features introduced, are far from being entertaining, and an improvement will be effected by repressing the enthusiasm of the Ethiopian gentlemen, who occupy considerable time to very little purpose.

The part of "Old Tom" is played by Mr. McDonough with considerable power and effect. There is at times a little too much disposition to mount the high tragic stilts; but, on the whole, Mr. McDonough is to be commended for avoiding exaggeration, especially with regard to the drunkenness. Mr. Walcot's "Dicey Morris" is well acted, and the "make-up" is admirable. Miss Annie Graham as "Eliza," the wife of "George Medhurst," and Mrs. Walcot in the small part of "Rose Egerton," appeared to advantage.

La Coterie Carnival.

Last night was as dismal out of doors as any of the many dismal nights which the enforced wanderers about the streets will recollect. Within the Academy of Music, however, all was light, mirth, music, and jollification. The maskers, as their carriages dashed up to the building, tripped across the pavement, through the darkness, sleet, and rain, and in a moment they were safe within the realms of Prince Carnival, and the dreary outside weather faded from the memory, as if there were no such things as darkness, wet, and wind in existence. Messrs. Abel & Risley have had such long experience in getting up balls that they know exactly how to arrange everything so that the entertainment will progress like clock-work, and all the impromptu performers be able to go through with their parts without previous rehearsal. The floor last evening was laid, as is usual on ball occasions, so as to cover the entire stage and parquet, and in its centre was displayed the insignia of "La Coterie," a huge white ball bearing upon it the words:—

"La Coterie Carnival.
Welcome,
1869."

The stage was set with the magnificent ball-room scene of *The Sicilian Vespers*, and in the arrangement of the candelabras on each side an improvement was made over former occasions, and a very brilliant effect was produced. An improvement was also effected by placing the orchestra at the back of the stage, instead of on one side of the parquet, and the various other changes in the decorations and arrangements were such as good taste and experience suggested. The dancing programmes presented to each guest were very neat affairs, printed in red and black, and each page bearing a cut of a character in cotume. The managers were as follows: — Directors, Peter E. Abel and Henry C. Risley; Master of Ceremonies, Major Charles W. Smith; floor Managers, Howard A. Stephenson, Frederick W. Gimber, S. C. Konigmacher, John D. Mahoney, W. H. Miller, Philip H. Hoff, B. F. Pike, Jr., Carlos Menduin, M. B. Andrews, and A. Shotwell. The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. Carl Sentz, and the supper in the Foyer was set by Mr. Adolph Proskauer.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the curtain rolled up, and the maskers appeared upon the floor in a long procession. Every variety of costume was represented, and soon the floor presented a most brilliant appearance as the gayly-attired throng broke up into detached groups, or as the music struck up dashed away in the dance. Everybody was in good humor, and the spirit of enjoyment pervaded the scene. At midnight, when the masks were removed, there was a general recognition of friends, and a number of comical surprises. The dancing was kept up until far into the morning, and a large number of the assembly seemed determined to go through with the entire programme, let the ultimate consequences be what they might. The ball was a success, the name of "La Coterie" is covered with fresh glory, and Messrs. Abel & Risley can put another plume in their caps, and until this time next year they can rest from their labors and rejoice in their gains.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be performed this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton and troupe will appear in the comic opera of "66."

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive variety entertainment this evening.

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA will give her first concert at Concert Hall to-morrow evening. Madame Rosa will be assisted by Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Signor Ferranti, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. Pattison, Mr. George W. Colby, and Mr. J. Levy, the celebrated cornet player. Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER CONCERT on next Saturday afternoon, in Musical Fund Hall, has a brilliant programme. The celebrated *Reformation Symphony* and the new *Hail Columbia Overture* will be performed by a largely increased orchestra. The distinguished pianist from New York, Jerome Hopkins, will perform several original compositions.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal to-morrow afternoon for the benefit of Mr. Robert Renshaw, editor of *La Matinee*. Miss Cassie Rentz will appear.

THE MÆNNERCHOR'S GRAND MASKED BALL will be given on Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music. The gentlemen who have charge of this affair are experienced in getting up entertainments of like character, and they are exerting themselves to make this ball the finest of the season. That they will succeed, none who have attended the Mænnerchor's balls in former years can doubt. The subscription list is limited, and as it is rapidly filling up, those who wish to procure tickets should do so at once.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON will deliver her lecture on "Woman's Wrongs and the Remedy," at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening. The sale of seats commences to-day at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

MR. SAMUEL K. MURDOCH will lecture on "Elocution as an Art," and give attractive readings, this evening at Concert Hall. The lecture will be for the benefit of the Teachers' Institute. Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

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A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

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SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome lchorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

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MARRIED.

YARDLEY—SMITH.—January 3, by the Rev. E. C. Matlack, Rector of the Church of Nativity, Mr. THEO. YARDLEY to Mrs. ELIZABETH A. SMITH, both of this city.

DIED.

CASSIN.—On the 10th instant, JOHN CASSIN, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and Franklin Lodge, No. 134, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 430 Spruce street, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

DYKE.—On the 9th instant, of disease contracted in the army, Lieutenant JOHN Q. DYKE SR., of Company H, 91st Regiment P. Vols. aged 34 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 91st Regiment Pa. Vols., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2207 Ridge avenue, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WHISTLER.—On the 9th instant, JOHN WHISTLER, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Ruoff, Jr., No. 123 S. Juniper street on Wednesday, the 13th instant. Leave the house at 7 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Williamstown, Chester county, Pa., via Pennsylvania Railroad 8 A. M. train.

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☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States.* 6 10

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 20, 1868.
To the Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Company:—



I have thoroughly examined the Letters Patent granted to William D. Cutler of Philadelphia, September 8, 1868, for an improved method of preparing, desiccating, and preserving fish, with the following result:

The claims in Cutler's patent cover—first, the boned and desiccated fish as a new manufacture or commercial article; and, second, the process described in the specification by which the new article is prepared. In my opinion, these are valid and sufficient claims.

The first claim secures to the inventor boned and desiccated fish as a new article of manufacture or commerce, by whatever process it may be produced. Other processes than that claimed by Cutler may be devised, and may, perhaps, be new and patentable; but the discoverer of such new process cannot put the article into the market and sell it. If he did so, he would infringe the first claim in Cutler's patent, and be liable to damages to the extent of such infringement; and to produce this new article by an old process applied to other things, would be equally an infringement of the first claim in Cutler's patent.

I have no doubt the article and the process claimed in Cutler's patent are new and patentable, and the patent sufficient for their protection.

EDMUND BURKE.

I concur in the above opinion. GEO. HARDING
Philadelphia, December 19, 1868.

I concur. C. A. SEWARD.
New York, December 24, 1868.

I have examined the letters patent referred to in the foregoing opinion of Mr. Burke, and fully agree with Mr. Burke in that opinion. Any person using the process to prepare the fish infringes the patent, and any person using or selling the "boned and desiccated fish" whether prepared by that process or any other process infringes the patent.

GEORGE GIFFORD
New York, December 30, 1868.

I concur in the foregoing opinions of Messrs Burke and Gifford. CHARLES M. KELLER.
January 6, 1869.

We concur in the foregoing opinions.
STEWART, HITCH & WOODFORD.
No. 271 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1869. 1 12 6t

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And will receive in payment for them United States, State, City, or other Marketable Securities, allowing the full market price.
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BANKERS,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.
WM. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
Corner WALNUT and DOCK Sts.,
12 22 1m rp PHILADELPHIA.

THE RAILROAD CAR TRUST LOAN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $750,000,
divided into shares of $1000 each—CARRYING DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
The subscribers to the above Loan have united under Articles of Association for the purpose of buying and constructing Railroad Cars and Locomotives, to be leased to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The Articles of Association and the Lease to said Company have been deposited with the FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. 421 Chesnut street, who have been appointed Trustees on behalf of said association, and are authorized to receive subscriptions to the amount of $100,000. About $250,000 have been already subscribed. For further information apply to
N. B. BROWNE, President.
R. PATTERSON, Treasurer. 1 6 6t

GOLD, SILVER, AND CITY WARRANTS purchased on best terms,
SAMUEL WORK & CO.,
1 11 3t* No. 121 S. THIRD Street.

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—AT the Bijou Furnishing Store, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. RICHARD FAYRE, the proprietor, has excellent taste in the selection of his stock. Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt, which has given such universal satisfaction, cut by measurement. 12 21 1m5p

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
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A CARD.—Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of stock. The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and OVERCOATS still very good.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

LAST MONTH OF THE SALE.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
HAVE THIS DAY MADE
STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS
IN ORDER
TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK,
AS THEIR
LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1.
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.
COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and
Cheapest Muslin House
IN THE CITY.
Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all
Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.
THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES
MUSLINS,
Comprising all the leading brands and widths of
PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARKWRIGHT,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER.
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.
Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.
Good yard-wide Shirting 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2¼ yards wide Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents.
House Furnishing Linens
IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!
Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Thornley's Popular Corner.
We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. 1 9 1m rp
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.
To accommodate our business, we have removed to our new and spacious Warehouse,
No. 29 S. SIXTH STREET AND NO. 11 DECATUR STREET,
where, with increased facilities, we trust to be able to meet the wants of the trade and the consumers of paper generally.
1 7 6t T. MEGARGEE & CO.

DRY GOODS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
LADIES' FINE CLOAKS,
Reduced One-Third to One-Half FORMER PRICES.
ALSO,
LADIES' FURS
The whole of which they desire to CLOSE OUT in order to relinquish the Department.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
1 13 1m thf PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRA NOTICE.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
SUITABLE FOR 1 11 7
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The Entire Stock is Offered at the Very LOWEST PRICES.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE VON TOODLEBURGS; OR, THE HISTORY OF A VERY DISTINGUISHED FAMILY. By F. Colburn Adams. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Many of the principal scenes of this story are laid in and around the village of Nyack, on the Tappan Zee, Hudson river, a locality that has been made classic ground by the genius of Irving. Mr. Adams cannot claim to be the successor of Irving, but he has considerable power of picturesque description, and the plot of his story and sketches of character, albeit the colors are laid on too thick in some places and too thin in others, are managed with considerable skill. The story is interesting, some portions of it intensely so. The description of the shipwreck in "Dunmore's Cave," on "No Man's Island," in the Pacific Ocean, is excellent as far as it goes, but Mr. Adams has not made as much of the situation as some writers would have done. The book is handsomely printed and bound, and it is embellished with a number of fine designs by Mr. A. R. Waud.

—From D. Ashmead we have received several of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s publications.

The fifth volume of the "Library" edition of Charles Dickens' works contains "Oliver Twist," "Great Expectations," "Bleak House," and "Pictures from Italy." The edition will be completed in six volumes; and considering the attractive binding, the good paper, and clear type, and the exceedingly low price—$1·75 per volume—it is one of the cheapest and most desirable published. Appleton's 25 cent edition of the Waverley novels is also to be commended for its cheapness. The latest issue of this series contains "The Betrothed" and "The Highland Widow." The set will be completed in twenty-five volumes, nineteen of which have been published. The novels are printed on the same kind of paper and with the same type as the "Library" edition of Dickens, and $6, the price of the entire series, is marvellously low.

Messrs. Appleton & Co. are also publishing a popular edition of the standard poets, at fifty cents per volume. We have received Cary's translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy." The interest in Dante is increasing every day, and for poetical students Cary's version is to be recommended as one of the best. Until Mr. Longfellow's appeared Cary's was the favorite, and in spite of the literal accuracy of Longfellow, the older translation will not be likely to lose its popularity. Many of the most important passages are rendered with great felicity by Cary, and his smooth, flowing blank verse renders his version of the poem easy reading. The edition before us contains a life of Dante, a chronological view of his age, copious notes, and a full index. The extremely low price of the book, fifty cents, places it within the means of all.

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us the "New Cook Book," which housekeepers will find to contain receipts for preparing all manner of dishes, with valuable information about purchasing meats, fish, poultry, and other matters of intereet.

—*Sloan's Architectural Review* for January contains a great amount of matter interesting not only to architects but to the general reader. The editors, in their New Year's greeting, congratulate themselves on the success of their magazine, and they promise that no efforts on their part shall be spared to keep it up to the highest standard of excellence in the future. The table of contents of the January number presents an attractive variety, and the illustrations are numerous and good.

THE PULPIT.

The Humor of the Clergy—An Entertaining Book of Theological Anecdotes.

From a recent London publication, entitled "Curiosities of the Pulpit and Pulpit Literature," edited by Thomas Jackson, prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, we take the following selections:—

THE CAPUCHIN'S SERMON.

A Capuchin, preaching a Lent lecture at the great cathedral of St. Stephens, at Vienna, is said to have startled his audience by a fearful narration, somewhat to the following effect:—

"There was once a huge and wealthy monastery in this duchy. Its vineyard produced rich and well-flavored wine. Its barns were filled with all manner of store. Fat beeves chewed the cud in its meadows. Carp by thousands were leaping in its fish-ponds. The neighboring trout stream was the pride of the monks and the envy of every other religious house in Germany. Well, the reverend fathers ate, drank, and were merry. They never kept a Lenten fast. They were utterly unconscious of the pangs of hunger or the humiliations of penury, so they never fed the famishing or clothed the naked. They had more wine than they required for the mass, and not enough to turn their mills with, so they caroused from night till morning, and from morning to night. One solemn day, a day of penitence and prayer, according to the rules of their order, they were indulging in wild uproar and revelry. The refectory echoed with snatches of licentious song, and laughter following some double-edged jibe. Suddenly a loud knock was heard at the outer door, knock, knock, knock. The janitor went to open it, and was startled by the apparition of a thin, tall man, his skull bones scarcely covered with the parchment skin stretched over them. He was attired in the frock of the order, but the shape was antiquated, with material scarcely to be recognized; it was, moreover threadbare and moth-eaten. He asked, in hollow and sepulchral tones, for admittance. The janitor was alarmed, and shutting the gate on the stranger, went to seek instructions from the superior. 'There stands at the gate an odd, queer man, who asks for admittance. He wears the frock of our order, but' —— 'No *buts*,' said the abbot: 'let him in. We must show hospitality to the brethren; place him a chair by my side, fill him a goblet of wine, and fetch forthwith knife, platter, and pastry.' The strange monk was introduced; he bowed; he took his seat; but his head was covered with his cowl, and he ate not a morsel, he drank not a drop. In a few minutes more knocks were heard at the gate; knock, *knock*, KNOCK! Again the janitor approached, trembling, and faltered forth: 'O sir, there are hundreds and hundreds of these thin monks before the gate, demanding admittance!' 'Let them all in! We've wine enough to last till the millennium!' So in they came, crowding the refectory. The hall was crammed; the vestibule, the steps of the pulpit, where the reader edified the brethren while they dined; the pulpit itself, and many stood on the book-board half poised in the air. Then there arose a distant sound as of crackling, crackling, crackling; a deadly odor as of flesh burning, mingled with sulphurous steam. The living monks were filled with consternation. Their knees smote together, and their tongue clave to the roof of their mouth, for they felt that they were in the presence of the dead. Then uprose the first ghost that had appeared, and said, 'Brethren, I was once the abbot of this ancient and venerable house. I ate, drank, I caroused, I never worshipped. In my heart I neither feared God nor regarded man; and now I am tormented in the flames. These were my companions; they led a similar life of gluttony and lust, and they are, in like manner, tormented. But we must glorify the Lord even in the fire! So sing, brethren, *Gloria Patria, et Filio, et Spiritu Sancto*.' The spectres hissed out an awful Gregorian tone, concluding with *Amen*. A loud clap of thunder accompanied the strain, and when it was finished the strange guests had disappeared—the refectory contained only the living monks. They repented; they did works meet for repentance. They sold their cellar of wine, and rebuilt their church with great magnificence. They founded an hospital. They fed the poor. They nursed the plague-stricken in the year of the great pestilence. They died in the odor of sanctity, and let us hope that they will find mercy in that day."

A BRIEF DISCOURSE.

A French Capuchin, on the festival of St. James, had to pronounce a panegyric on that saint. As he was rather late, the attendant priests, who feared that he would make a long sermon, and so weary the congregation, entreated him to abridge it. The monk mounted the pulpit, and addressing the people, said:—"My brethren, twelve months ago I preached an eulogy on the eminent apostle whose festival you this day celebrate. As I doubt not but that you were all very attentive to me, and as I have not learned that he has done anything new since, I have nothing to add to what I said at that time." He then pronounced the blessing, and descended from the pulpit.

FATHER ANDRE'S HUMOR.

A popular but somewhat grotesque French preacher of the seventeenth century, being of small stature, was called by his bishop *le petit fallot*, a word signifying equally a *lantern* and a *jackanapes*. Having to preach before the prelate, André determined to notice this; so he took for his text, "Ye are the light of the world." Then addressing the bishop, he said, "*Vous êtes, Monseigneur, le grand fallot de l'église, et nous sommes que les petits fallots.*"

In one of his sermons he compared the four doctors of the Latin Church to the four kings of cards. "St. Augustine," said he, "is the king of hearts, for his great charity; St. Ambrose is the king of clubs (*trefle*) by the flowers of his eloquence; St. Gregory is the king of diamonds for his strict regularity; and St. Jerome is the king of spades (*pique*) for his piquant style."

The Duke of Orleans once dared Father André to employ any ridiculous expressions about him. This, however, our good father did very adroitly. He addressed him thus:—"*Foin de vous, monseigneur, foin de moi, foin de tous les auditeurs.*" He saved himself by taking for his text the 7th verse of the 10th chapter of Isaiah, where it is said all the people are grass—*foin* in French signifying hay, and being also an interjection—*fie upon!*

FATHER SERAPHIN.

Father Seraphin was strongly commended by La Bruyère as a preacher thoroughly worthy of participating in the uninterrupted apostolical succession. The first time that the Father preached before King Louis XIV, he said to the monarch, "Sire, I am not ignorant of the custom, according to the prescription of which I ought to pay you a compliment in my discourse. This I hope your Majesty will be graciously pleased to dispense with; for I have been searching for a compliment in the Scriptures, and unhappily I have not been able to find one."

FATHER MAILLARD.

Of Maillard, a priest of the same epoch, we are told that in one edition of his sermons the words "Hem, hem," are written in the margin, to mark the places where, according to the custom of those days, the preacher was at liberty to stop and cough.

"Being once requested to announce a collection in behalf of a young lady to enable her to take the veil, he said, before the commencement of his sermon, 'My beloved brethren, I commend to your charity a young gentlewoman who has not enough to enable her to make a vow of poverty.'

"Preaching during the whole of Lent, in a town where he was not once invited to partake of a morsel of dinner, he said, in his farewell sermon, 'I have preached against every vice, except that of too much attachment to the pleasures of the table. This vice is by no means prevalent in a single person whom I address, and therefore I need not denounce it.'"

BOURDALOUE VS. FATHER H——.

Father H—— told a French writer one day that when Bourdaloue preached at Rouen every artisan shut up his shop, the merchants quitted the exchange, the lawyers their courts, and the physicians their patients, and gathered round this celebrated preacher. "When I preached there," says Father H——, "the year following, I restored everything to its proper order. Neither the merchant quitted his business nor the lawyer his court," etc.

JOHN LASSENIUS,

the chaplain to the Danish court, who died at Copenhagen in 1692, having for a long time perceived, to his vexation, that during his sermon the greatest part of his congregation fell asleep, suddenly stopped, pulled a shuttlecock out of his pocket, and began to play with it in the pulpit. A circumstance so extraordinary naturally attracted the attention of that part of the congregation who were still awake. They jogged those who were sleeping, and in a short time everybody was lively, and looking to the pulpit with the greatest astonishment. This was just what Lassenius wished; for he immedtately began a most severe castigatory discourse, saying:—"When I announce to you sacred and important truths, you are not ashamed to go to sleep, but when I play the fool you are all eye and ear!"

A curious habit is recorded of Lassenius. He used to stop in the middle of his sermon and take a glass of wine or other cordial. This practice is being revived by some Nonconformist ministers in London, who have a tumbler of water by their side in the pulpit. An old minister says that this is owing to the excessive *dryness* which characterizes them in preaching.

TITLES OF SERMONS.

Some seventeenth and eighteenth century sermons were strange, not to say comical and irreverent. One was called "The Shop of the Spiritual Apothecary." Others were:—"Sixpennyworth of the Divine Spirit," "Some fine Biscuits Baked in the Oven of Charity, Carefully Conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation;" "Baruch's Sore Gently Opened and the Salve Skilifully Applied;" "The Church's Bowel Complaint;" "The Snuffers of Divine Love;" "The Spiritual Mustard Pot to make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion;" "A Pack of Cards to Win Christ," etc.; "A Spiritual Spicerie, containing Sundrie Sweet Tractates of Devotion and Piety," written by Richard Brathwaite, published in 1638, with an odd quotation from Canticles, c. i. 12, and c. v. 13; "The White Wolfe, a sermon," 1627; "The Nail Hit on the Head," 1644; "The Wheel Turned," 1647;" "Love and Fear, a marriage sermon," 1668. "Two Sticks made one," sermon, 1691. "The Divine Lanthorne," 1686. "The Best Fee Simple," 1657. "Crumbs of Comfort for Chickens of Grace." And again, "Deep things of God, or milk and strong meat containing spiritual and experimental remarks and meditations, suited to the cases of babies, young men, and fathers," etc., 12mo. 2s. boards, Matthews, 1788. "A box of precious ointment for souls' sores." "A Subpœna of the Star Chamber of Heaven," 1623. "A Funeral Handkerchief, to which are added, etc., 1691." "A Divine Balance to weigh religious Fasts in, 1643." "A Cluster of Grapes taken out of the Basket of the Canaanitish woman," 1660.

"Matches lighted at the Divine Fire." "The Gun of Penitence."

VANITY OF CLERICAL AUTHORSHIP.

A poor vicar in a very remote county had, on some popular occasion, preached a sermon so exceedingly acceptable to his parishioners that they entreated him to print it, which, after due and solemn deliberation, he promised to do. This was the most remarkable incident in his life, and he at once set out to London to lend the great enterprise his personal presence. He was recommended to the worthy and excellent Mr. Bowyer. The printer at once inquired how many copies were needed. "Why, sir," returned the clergyman, "I have calculated that there are in the kingdom so many thousand parishes, and that each parish will at least take one, and others more; so that I think we may venture to print about thirty-five or thirty-six thousand copies." The printer bowed, the matter was settled, and the reverend author departed in high spirits to his home. With much difficulty and great self-denial, a period of about two months was suffered to pass, when his golden visions so tormented his imagination that he could endure it no longer, and accordingly wrote to Mr. Bowyer, desiring him to send the debtor and creditor account, most liberally permitting the remittances to be forwarded at Mr. Bowyer's convenience. Judge of the astonishment, tribulation, and anguish excited by the receipt of the following account, or something very much resembling it:—

The Rev. —— Dr.	£.	s.	d.
To printing and paper, 35,000 copies of sermon	785	5	6
Cr. By the sale of 17 copies of said sermon	1	5	6
Balance due to Mr. Bowyer	784	0	0

They who know the character of this most amiable and excellent printer, will not be at all surprised to hear that, in a day or two, a letter to the following purport was forwarded to the clergyman:—

"Rev. Sir:—I beg pardon for innocently amusing myself at your expense, but you need not give yourself uneasiness. I knew better than you could do the extent of the sale of single sermons, and accordingly printed but fifty copies, to the expense of which you are heartily welcome, in return for the liberty I have taken with you, etc. etc."

DOGS AND DOGMAS.

Landseer once painted a celebrated picture called "The Free Church." It represented a congregation of Scottish shepherds with their *collies* or dogs, seated each by his master in the pew. A wag observed on this custom, "I suppose the Presbyterian minister will preach on *dogmatical* theology." A clergyman from a distant part of Scotland came to officiate to one of these shepherd congregations. It is usual in the Presbyterian Kirk for the people to rise when the minister pronounces the final blessing. The shepherds continued seated. The strange minister was scandalized, and sharply exclaimed, "What, is there not enough devotional spirit amongst you to make you rise to receive the blessing?" An old shepherd mounted the pulpit stairs, and whispered in the preacher's ear:—"Meenister, it's just to cheat the doggies." It appeared that directly the congregation rose to receive the final blessing, the *collies* thought the service was over, and rushed through their masters' legs with mighty yelpings into the churchyard.

THE YORKSHIRE CLERGY.

Charlotte Brontë has familiarized the American public with the character of the Yorkshire people. Mr. Jackson tells us something of their religious guardians:—

"The sermons of the most remarkable of these self-taught preachers were sometimes bizarre, grotesque, and, to a highly cultivated and sensitive understanding, ridiculous; but there were specimens among them, never reduced to writing, the memories of which yet live in the breasts of aged Yorkshiremen, that might compare with Dante for sublimity and gloom, or with the rude but impressive sculpture on and around the portals of a mediæval cathedral, for bold word-painting. With a voice of high-pitched recitative, sometimes approaching a scream, with wild and vehement gesticulation, they laid firm grasp, through the power of sympathy and the spell of imagination, on their bucolic auditory. There was no denying one thing—they believed, and therefore they spoke. One of them went by the familiar name of 'Our Billy.' He has been known to take a pair of scales into the pulpit, and to literally weigh in the balance the several characters he described. He once summoned a lost spirit from the grave to give an account of the manner of his life, solemnly inviting him to take his place in the front seat of the gallery, behind the clock, that he might be better seen and heard. The people in the pew started and turned pale, as if they were really conscious of the presence of a departed soul. On one occasion, discoursing on David slaying the Philistine giant with a sling and a stone, he paused for a moment, as though contemplating Goliah's prostrate form, when a burly farmer, sweating with excitement and heat—for the chapel was crammed—could contain himself no longer, but rose and stood on the seat, shouting at the top of his voice:—'Off with his head, Billy; off with his head!'

"Such are a few illustrations of old Yorkshire religious life. The men and their manners have forever passed away; the present age produces none like them—nor can it, for the world moves on and all is changed."

A FRENCH PREACHER.

In "Curiosities of the Pulpit" the following illustration of mediæval preaching is given, on the authority of Father Faber, once a clergyman of the Church of England:—

"Once upon a time, as story-tellers say, there was a great missioner in France, of the name of Morcain. Now it came to pass that this great missioner was going to give a mission in a certain French town, whose inhabitants were very much opposed to missions. The devil did not at all relish the prospect of the aforesaid M. Morcain; and, after due deliberation, entered into the ouvriers of this French town, and inspired them with a design quite worthy of himself. They met together, and they were not few in number, and they set out with their arms bare, and their teddy-tiler caps upon their heads, as nice a specimen of sansculottism as may well be conceived. The reader may divine the interior life of this procession, which marched out to salute in somewhat peculiar fashion the approaching missionary. They advanced along the road chanting a parody of the popular song—

"'C'est l'amour, l'amour, l'amour,
Qui mene le monde a la ronde,'

to this effect:—

"'C'est le Morcain, le Morcain, le Morcain,
Qui damne le monde a la ronde.'

"The unsuspecting missioner came quietly along in his vehicle, very likely getting up his evening discourse, when, lo and behold! he is in the middle of this delectable crowd. However, a Frenchman is not often at fault. Forthwith he descends from the carriage, jumps into the middle of the crowd, takes hold of their hands, and commences dancing in the most brilliant style, at the same time joining in the chorus with right good will, 'C'est le Morcain, le Morcain.' Away he goes dancing and singing, and his sansculottes with him, till they reach the door of the church, into which he also dances, irreverent fellow! and the crowd after him. But there he is on his own ground, and straightway he mounts the pulpit and breaches a most tremendous fire-and-brimstone sermon, at the end of which he proclaims that if, during the whole course of the mission any one who has sung that song wants to go to confession, he has only to cry out, 'Monsieur, j'ai chanté le Morcain,' and he shall be heard immediately, before any one else. No waiting for turns. No weary delay. No besieging the missioner's confessional for hours. No, he has gained an immediate hearing. And so it was. Ever and anon, during the mission, from the outermost edge of huge crowds of women and others, no matter what was going on, came in a loud voice the appointed signal, 'Monsieur, j'ai chanté le Morcain.' No sooner said than done. It is as though he were some royal personage. A passage is formed through the red sea of people for him: every one else gives way; no one claims his turn; it is a bargain; it is fun and consolation and carnestness all in one; and there is 'Monsieur, j'ai chanté le Morcain;' foreshadowing his own arrival and acceptance one day at his Saviour's feet in heaven, in tears at the feet of him who thus knew how to be all things to all men that by any means he might gain some."

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

N E U R A L G I A

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallibl permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH Kansas, Dec. 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids, however, [illegible] invited and will be entertained for transportation to and from the following points, the rate to be per 100 pounds for the [illegible] distance, and not [illegible] miles, as in the foregoing [illegible]

[illegible] FORT HARKER

[illegible] Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM FORT HAYS

to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE

to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland and Union.

The transportation herein adverlized for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (notes or certified check payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had on application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri,

12 17 1m] L. C. EASTON,
Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't Mo.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

AND TRUST

COMPANY,

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

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This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 tmw3mrp

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IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,00.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

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INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

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$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

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JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by

FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

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Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 127

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,598·59
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, George Fales,
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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 212

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING Agents,

11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 80
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign o the Golden Lamb,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [326m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

The Loved and Lost.

The following poem, from the *Church of England Magazine*, will come like a "song in the night" to many a stricken heart:—

"The loved and lost!" why do we call them lost?
Because we miss them from our outward road.
God's unseen angel o'er our pathway crost,
Looked on us all, and loving them the most,
Straightway relieved them from life's weary load.

They are not lost; they are within the door
That shuts out loss and every hurtful thing—
With angels bright, and lived ones gone before,
In their Redeemer's presence evermore,
And God Himself their Lord, Judge, and King.

And this we call a loss! O selfish sorrow
Of selfish hearts! O we of little faith!
Let us look round, some argument to borrow,
Why we in patience should await the morrow,
That surely must succeed this night of death.

Aye, look upon the dreary, desert path,
The thorns and thistles, wheresoe'er we turn;
What trials and what tears, what wrongs and wrath,
What struggles and what strife the journey hath!
They have escaped from these; and lo! we mourn.

Ask the poor sailor, when the wreck is done,
Who, with his treasure, strove the shore to reach,
While with the raging waves he battled on,
Was it not joy, where every joy seemed gone,
To see his loved ones landed on the beach?

A poor wayfarer, leading by the hand
A little child, had halted by the well
To wash from off her feet the clinging sand,
And tell the tired boy of that bright land
Where, this long journey past, they longed to dwell.

When lo! the Lord, who many mansions had,
Drew near and looked upon the suffering twain,
Then pitying, spake, "Give me the little lad;
In strength renewed, and glorious beauty clad,
I'll bring him with me when I come again."

Did she make answer selfishly and wrong—
"Nay, but the woes I feel he too must share!"
Or, rather, bursting into grateful song,
She went her way rejoicing, and made strong
To struggle on, since he was freed from care.

We will do likewise. Death hath made no breach
In love and sympathy, in hope and trust;
No outward sign or sound our ears can reach,
But there's an inward, spiritual speech
That greets us still, though mortal tongues be dust.

It bids us do the work that they laid down—
Take up the song where they broke off the strain;
So journeying till we reach the heavenly town
Where are laid up our treasures and our crown,
And our lost loved ones will be found again.

RITUALISM.

Important Decision Against Ritualistic Innovations.

From the London Times, Dec. 24.

The case of "Martin vs. Mackonochie," in which some of the most characteristic practices at St. Alban's, Holborn, were challenged, was yesterday decided, and the result is that Mr. Mackonochie is condemned upon every one of the points raised, and is required to pay the costs both of the original suit and of the present appeal. This decision is as important as it will be satisfactory to the public. The case has brought to the test of law some of the most prominent innovations of the ritualists. They were innovations closely connected with their most characteristic doctrines—those, namely, which relate to the Holy Communion. To indicate their peculiar belief respecting this sacrament they introduced a variety of novel gestures, ceremonies, and ornaments. Though, in the aggregate, these produced a change so conspicuous as utterly to alter the character of the service, it was, as usual, very difficult to describe them with sufficient accuracy for a legal test. At length, however, after the ingenuity of numerous lawyers has been exerted on both sides, the question has been brought to a distinct issue, and on that issue Mr. Mackonochie has been, without exception, condemned. Ritualism, in short, has been fairly challenged in the highest court of Law, and has been completely defeated. The issue, though limited, is of material significance, and the condemnation pronounced is sufficient to prove that the position of the Ritualists is wholly untenable.

The case may be very simply explained. Mr. Mackonochie was originally charged:—First, with elevating the elements during the Prayer of Consecration; secondly, with kneeling before them during the same prayer; thirdly, with using lighted candles on the communion table during the celebration of the Holy Communion, when they were not required for the purpose of giving light; fourthly, with using incense in the same service; and fifthly, with mixing water with the wine. The elevation Mr. Mackonochie discontinued before the suit commenced, and was admonished not to resume it. The judgment of the Court of Arches condemned the use of incense and of water. It admitted, however, the lawfulness of lighted candles, and considered the kneeling a minor point of order, which, if raised at all, should be referred to the discretion of the Bishop. The Judicial Committee have now ruled that kneeling during the prayer of consecration is contrary to the Rubric, and that lighted candles are not admissible. There remains, therefore, not a single point on which the defendant has sustained his case. What is still more remarkable, there is scarcely an argument on which the counsel for the ritualists relied which has not been rejected by the Court; and this may involve more important consequences than the judgment itself. With respect to the kneeling, the Court observes that the posture of the officiating minister is prescribed by various directions throughout the Communion service. He is directed when to stand and when to change this posture for that of kneeling. But it is expressly ordered that the prayer of consecration is to be said by the priest "standing before the table," and there is no indication that he is intended to change his posture during the prayer. In reply, after one or two formal objections, it was contended that this was one of those minute details which the Rubric could not be held to cover. To this the Court make the important answer that it is not for any minister of the Church, or even for themselves, to assume that any departure from or violation of the Rubric is trivial. The present case, indeed, is a conspicuous proof that violations which in themselves might seem very trivial may practically involve most material consequences. It is as notorious historically as it is evident from the minute directions of the Prayer-book that variations of gesture and posture during the Communion were connected at the Reformation with important points of doctrine; and those who put this plea upon the record knew perfectly well that the gesture which they described as trivial implied on their part equally important opinions. This consideration has a further bearing upon the equally questionable plea that there was no evidence to show that adoration was intended by kneeling. The court would, in any case, find it very difficult to judge of intentions and sentiments, and consequently it is all the more necessary that it should judge strictly of "outward movements." On this point, in short, Mr. Mackonochie had violated a distinct Rubric, and the question could not therefore be referred to the discretion of the bishop.

The use of lighted candles raised a question of even greater significance and importance. They had been treated either as a ceremony or as an ornament, and on either alternative they had been justified by an argument which has been extensively used by the Ritualists, and on which, in fact, they base their whole system of innovation. They have alleged that they are justified in adopting any practice which the prayer book does not explicitly condemn—in other words, that whatever is not expressly abolished is retained as lawful. In this instance they appeal to certain injunctions issued in the first year of Edward VI, and their counsel even went so far as to quote a constitution made by a council held under the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1322. The Court, we rejoice to say, dismissed those antiquarian references as utterly irrelevant. They lay it down, in direct opposition to the principle of the Ritualists, that all ceremonies are abolished which are not specially retained in the Prayer-book. This is plainly implied in the preface; but it is placed beyond a doubt by Elizabeth's Act of Uniformity, now applicable to the present prayer-book, and prohibits any rite, ceremony, order, or form which is not mentioned in the prayer-book, and declares void all prior usages and ordinances. The rubric, again, orders that "such ornaments of the church and of the ministers thereof shall be retained, and be in use, as were in this church of England, by authority of Parliament, in the second year of the reign of King Edward VI." The Ritualists have argued from this that whatever was lawful in the designated year of Edward VI is lawful now; and through this loophole, as the reader has already seen, they have introduced into the controversy not only the shifting usages of that confused period, but the endless and antiquated canons of mediæval ecclesiastics. Anything, of course, might be built on such foundation. The Court, however, have now distinctly explained that those things only possess the authority of Parliament which are expressly named in the prayer-book referred to. It is nothing to the point that candles were lawful at the time when the prayer-book was issued. They are not prescribed in it, and they are, therefore, abolished. The rubric, they observe, might have said that such ornaments should be retained as were then lawful, or such only as were then in use; but in fact it says such only as were in use by authority of Parliament, and this is now decided to mean such as are expressly prescribed in the first prayer-book, or as are consistent with and subsidiary to them. As a matter of fact the use of lighted candles was almost universally discontinued after the Reformation, which affords a strong confirmation of the view thus taken of law.

The public may be heartily congratulated upon such a plain decision. It is a most satisfactory point in this lucid judgment that any Englishman may understand it from beginning to end, and may distinctly apprehend the law by which his Church is regulated. In this respect it offers a favorable contrast to the judgment of the Dean of Arches, which conducted us through a perfect body of divinity to King Edward VI's injunctions, and to "Primitive and Catholic" customs. From these mysterious authorities, and from the subtleties for which they afforded occasion, we are now completely relieved. All the ornaments that are lawful in the Church are to be found mentioned in a single book, and that the first Prayer-book of Edward VI. As to ceremonies, nothing is lawful which is not prescribed in our present Prayer-book. After all, it is proved that Parliament, acting with the concurrence of the clergy, is the real authority for our forms of worship, and that it has, in fact, expressly prohibited all ecclesiastical customs which it has not itself expressly approved. If this principle is a relief to the general public, it ought, we think, equally to be a relief to the clergy. The other principle would have plunged them into an endless controversy, and would have been equally fatal to uniformity and to peace. We trust, since a decision has thus been pronounced by a final Court of Appeal, that the Ritualists will accept the result with contentment. Generations of clergy have been very good churchmen, and have done both Church and State good service, while acquiescing in the practice which has been reduced to a principle. If, indeed, as a body, they have definitely set themselves to "unprotestanize" the Church of England, this decision must convince them that the task is impracticable and their position unjustifiable; but if they were only in doubt what was the law of the Church, and simply desired to go to the utmost limits compatible with the law—as they were fully justified in doing—we may hope they will frankly acquiesce in an adverse decision. In other words, we hope they will be content, like all other Englishmen, to accept the arbitrament of law, and to do their best within the limits assigned to them.

Art in California.

The artists of San Francisco, to the number of eighteen or more, have formed an organization styled the San Francisco Artists' Union, for the encouragement of art, which is commended by its simple and practical character. Shares in the Union can be bought for five dollars each. The money obtained in this way, says the *Bulletin*, is to be used entirely in the purchase of works of art. These are to be distributed to the subscribers under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the members. The number of paintings will be one to every ten subscribers. This puts their average cost at only $50, and they are all to be original works by the best local talent, and chiefly illustrative of Pacific coast subjects. The manager of the Union is Samuel M. Brookes, portrait and still-life painter. When a sufficient number of names have been obtained, subscribers will be called upon for their subscriptions, and the time and place appointed for the distribution of the pictures, a number of which are already selected, and may be seen at the office of the manager.

The artists who have organized this plan, in the absence of any other society for the promotion of their interests, are W. J. Jewett, Charles C. Nahl, G. J. Denny, S. W. Shaw, William Keith, H. O. Young, James Wise, George B. Butler, Jr., J. B. Wandesforde, R. G. Holdridge, F. Arriola, Norton Bush, D. H. Woods, J. Wilson, Samuel Walker, Alfred R. Kipps, W. L. Marple, S. M. Brookes. These gentlemen have all made more or less reputation in landscape, animal, figure, genre, still-life, marine and portrait painting, both in oil and water colors. Many of them are now working up original studies on canvas, and they will doubtless furnish a collection of pictures worth competing for in the mode suggested. The proper encouragement of their present plan may lead to the establishment of a permanent art society, and to efforts for the establishment of annual exhibitions in a society gallery. Such an organization ought to exist in San Francisco.

Snow & Roos have leased a new establishment for their art agency and manufacturing business on Kearney street, near Market, where they are fitting up a picture gallery twenty by fifty feet in extent, to be lighted from the roof, and used for the exhibition of paintings and other works of art, on the plan of the Goupil and Schaus galleries in New York. This will be a great addition to the art facilities of the city of San Francisco.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 124

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., 1·50, and 10·19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., arriving at New York, 11·00 A. M., and 12·20 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10½ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4¾, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKES-BARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. ... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation ... 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express, 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
1 1½ ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.
For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
1 25 Superintendent.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ESHLEMAN BROTHERS
WILL OPEN A NEW STOCK OF
Men's Furnishing Goods,
AT
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.
ON DECEMBER 15.
Selling off Old Stock at [12 14 lmrp
SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30½

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE
IN MARKET STREET.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
Again the Champion!
THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.
Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.
Manufactured and for sale by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5½ No. 434 RACE Street

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1869.
Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department, viz.:—
6,000 pairs of Slippers.
12,000 Caps.
5,000 Gowns.
5,000 pairs of Socks
10,000 Drawers.
10,000 Shirts.
2,500 Bedsacks.
1,000 Straw Mattresses.
5,000 sets Mosquito Bar Frames.
5,000 Counterpanes.
5,000 Linen Sheets.
5,000 Pillows.
2,400 White Blankets.
With a very small exception the above goods are all new, and have never been used. They will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms cash in Government funds.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor,
1 11 6t Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.
Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7½rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAZARD'S ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—Hazard's Bookstore is becoming synonymous with good books, fine books, elegantly illustrated books, choice editions of standard books, books in rich and tasty bindings, children's books, toy books on linen and paper, books for all trades and people. The stock being almost entirely of London editions, here will be found at all times English Books which cannot be had elsewhere in this city.
Prices as cheap as American editions, and ranging from the lowest sum to two hundred dollars the volume. 10 6½ No. 722 SANSOM STREET

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4384. 12 13 1m

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
SALE OF MEDICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, from Libraries,
On Wednesday afternoon,
Jan. 13, at 4 o'clock. 1 9 2t

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Jan. 14, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor, library and dining-room furniture; oiled walnut chamber suits; mahogany piano-forte; French plate mirror, handsome wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards; extension and centre tables; china, glass, and plated ware; beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses; large assortment of superior office furniture, two superior fireproof safes, made by Evans & Watson; two iron chests; platform scales; handsome chandeliers, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, fine engravings; handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.
GUNNING SKIFF, GUNS, ETC.
Also, superior gunning skiff, with sails, complete; two double-barrel guns, ammunition equipments, etc. 1 11 2t

SALE OF A VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.
On Friday Afternoon,
Jan. 15, at 4 o'clock, including the Pennsylvania and other Reports. 1 12 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 745 South Sixteenth street.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.,
On Wednesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 745 South Sixteenth street, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising—Handsome Brussels and other carpets, walnut parlor furniture, walnut chamber suits, hair mattresses and feather beds, walnut sideboard, extension dining-table, and other dining-room furniture, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc.
Catalogues can be had at the auction store on Tuesday.
The furniture may be examined early on the morning of sale. 1 11 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SALE OF THE STOCK OF A FANCY GOODS STORE,
The property of a party declining business. Removed for convenience of sale.
On Friday Morning,
15th instant, at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold without the least reserve, the entire stock of a fancy goods store, comprising the usual assortment, viz:—Porcelain vases, card receivers, toilet sets, gilt goods, silver plated ware, bronzes, combs, brushes, papier-mache and rosewood desks, cabas, etc. etc. etc.
FRENCH PLATE GLASS SHOW-CASES, SILVER MOUNTED.
Also, 2 8-foot show-cases, 2 feet wide by 13 inches deep. 1 6-foot show-case, 2 feet wide by 13 inches deep. 1 11 3t

SPECIAL SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
The Property of D. T. Shaw, Esq., late of Baltimore.
On Thursday and Friday Evenings,
14th and 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold the private collection of pictures belonging to D. T. Shaw, Esq., late of Baltimore, comprising works by English, French and American celebrities; also, a number by some of the old masters.
Now open for exhibition. 1 11 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue—Handsome walnut parlor furniture; six handsome walnut chamber suits, finished in oil and varnish; very superior dining-room furniture, fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, in oiled walnut and gilt frames; 5 excellent fire-proof safes, by Farrel & Herring and Evans & Watson; fine carriage harness; handsome bronze chandeliers; handsome French china, glassware, fine feather beds, handsome Brussels, Wilton, and other carpets; walnut sideboards, double guns, stoves, skates, etc.
ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE.
At 12 o'clock, elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; one do do by Hardman.
COPPER STILL.
Also, large copper whisky still. 1 11 2t

Sale No. 317 N. Tenth street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On Thursday Morning,
14th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 317 N. Tenth street, above Vine street, the entire superior parlor and chamber furniture, velvet and other carpets, bedding, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale. 1 12 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.
NOTICE.
Regular Sales of Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings, etc., will be held every WEDNESDAY through January.
Consignments of Stock Goods, etc., solicited.
Sales cashed within five days.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.
Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 9 2½

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
50 cases Infantry overcoats, perfect.
10 bales grey-mixed army shirts. 1 9

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Jan. 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, a large and desirable assortment of men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, a large line of ladies', misses', and children's wear. 1 12 2t

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—The crowd of customers who daily visit our store must convince every one that it is the place to secure the newest styles. The finest qualities and the best work at the most reasonable prices. HENRY IVENS,
No. 23 South NINTH Street.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—What every one says must be true, and they all say you can buy the most fashionable, the best and cheapest Cloaks in the city, at
HENRY IVENS',
1 23 mwf2m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc.
Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15½

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 14

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.—Until

JAMES LOGAN, THE SUSPECTED MURDERER of Mr. Rogers, delivered himself up on Saturday, no man in New York was more looked after. The Superintendent of Police, and Captain Young, the ruling spirit of the detectives, and a man whose *personnel* is not unlike the traditional one of Henry the Eighth, had done all they could to close all the avenues of escape. Several James Logans were suspected and arrested, but none of them bore the marks of identity, such as the scars around the eyes and the India-ink elaborations described in the Mayor's proclamation. Even when the James Logan at present under arrest delivered himself up, accompanied by his brother-in-law, John McManus, who had an eye to the $2500 reward, the captain at the station house where he presented himself failed to recognize him. Since his surrender Logan has been as cool as the police have been fidgety. No detective likes to be circumvented. It is natural, too, that the police of the Twentieth ward should claim to have had a general idea of his whereabouts from the first, and to have been gradually tightening the toils around him. Both Logan and his brother-in-law profess to feel certain of proving an *alibi*. They say they can produce evidence that at the hour when the murder was committed the self-surrenderer was asleep in bed. Meanwhile the Mayor's proclamation, offering a reward of $3000 and an exemption from prosecution to the individual who was the passive witness of the murder, if he will appear as a witness against the principal, remains extant, and in the telegraph rooms of police headquarters the noble army of reporters are continually obtruding their heads and examining the filed despatches.

THE S. P. G.,

or Society for the Prevention of Gambling, closed more than three hundred gambling saloons during the year 1868. It spent nearly $26,000 in the employment of special detectives, and tracked out the delinquencies of more than one thousand employes, mostly clerks, with whom gambling was the first openly flagrant step in wrong-doing. The Society does not profess to be able to put a stop to gambling, but only to operate as a check. It informs employers whether any of their employes gamble or not, and, if so, to what extent. Whenever it gets a chance, it deals without mercy with the "ropers-in." If it can succeed in abating the pernicious evils to which the day gambling houses in New York give rise, it will be blessed with the prayers of every one who has ever felt what it is to have the talons of a gambling-hell proprietor fastened in him. Of these day gambling saloons, however, more anon.

THE ARREST OF MR. BERGH

on a charge of cruelty to animals is the latest dodge of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. It is like arraigning the Rev. Albert Barnes on the charge of spiritualism, or the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for sectarianism. The fact is that on Saturday Mr. Bergh insisted that one of the drivers on the above-named line should proceed no further until he had "doubled" his team, the roads being in a frightful condition, and the passengers in frightful disproportion to the strength of the two spiritless-looking horses attached to the car. The driver was compelled to obey, and some half-hour's detention ensued, whereby a long string of cars was blocked up, dozens of passengers were detained, and twenty or thirty horses were kept standing in the cold. The humane proprietor of the line in question determined to turn the cards against Mr. Bergh, and made use of the equine sympathies of the latter for the purpose of dethroning him. Mr. Bergh has been allowed time to consult with his counsel. It is the passengers, quite as much as the car conductors, who hinder Mr. Bergh in his kindly labors.

THE LOEW BRIDGE

has been getting lower and lower every day. By the time this paragraph is read it will have vanished forever. The photographer who plied his trade there will ply it no more. I should not be surprised if he made for the vortex of dissipation, and went through what of life remains for him, considering himself in the light of a blasted and ruined man.

THE CITY'S LOSS BY FIRE

for the year just ended amounts to nearly $1,500,000. Of 290 fires, 23 were incendiary, the perpetrators of 17 of which have never been discovered.

KEROSENE EXPLOSIONS

have lately become epidemic, and the epidemic has occasioned such painful and remediless results that great interest attaches to an inquest lately held by Coroner Keenan. The case was that of a girl who was fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp containing kerosine. The kerosene remaining in the can from which the lamp had been filled was placed in the hands of M. Guiseppe Tagliabue, together with some more of the same kind, purchased at the same place, for that purpose, by the Coroner. The oil was then tested by Mr. Tagliabue in a pyrometer, an instrument used for determining the density and combustibility of kerosene and kindred oils. The result of Mr. Tagliabue's examination proves that the vaporizing point of the oil so purchased was 28 degrees below what it ought to have been, and the burning point 30 degrees below; that it was almost pure benzine, and exceedingly dangerous to burn in lamps. The Coroner very properly did not, with such evidence before him, allow the case to pass with impunity, but held the manufacturers to bail in the sum of $5000 each, and the retailer in the sum of $2500 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Herve's *opera bouffe* of

"L'OEIL CREVE"

(the "Pierced Eye," or the "Arrow in the Eye") was finally produced last night, after having been waited for one week, for the restoration of Madame Rose Bell, who has been suffering from one of those severe indispositions to which the artistes of the footlights are so liable. Of course every seat in the French Theatre was taken, and after half-past nine, when the general admission is half price, all the standing room was gone too. When I can keep away from the first nights of any new piece, be it an Italian opera, a Broadway spectacle, or a Bowery sensation. But there are occasions when one feels bound to assist. Such an occasion was last night. In spite of stage waits and sticking scenery, the first performance was very good. To compress the plot into a pargraph, *l'œil creve*, or the pierced eye, is that of "Fleur de Noblesse," who, in order to avoid marrying "Alexandrivore," celebrated marksman, pretends that he has shot her through the eye, and secures his imprisonment. Subsequently he is liberated, and all parties are happily wedded. As "Dindonette," Rose Bell enters almost immediately, and with as captivating an introduction as "Drogan." A hunting chorus, a legend, an exquisite rondo for Desclauzas as "Fleur de Noblesse," a man-at-arms part for Gobel, as idiosyncratic as his former one, and a very sweet duet between "Dindonette" (Rose Bell) and "Alexandrivore" (Carrier) in the third act, are the chief points that will ere long be whistled and organ-ground through the principal cities of the Union. The size and applause of last night's audience were a perfect refutation of the scandal that *opera bouffe* is on the decline.

"BROUGHAM'S,"

which has been long enough in preparation, in all conscience, will open next Monday week, the stock company assembling in the green-room next Saturday. ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Last evening the annual meeting of the Historical Society for the reception of the reports of the various committees was held at their rooms in the Athenæum Building, J. William Wallace, President, in the chair.

The first report was from the Trustees of the Publication Fund, which was read by John Jordan, Jr. The Trustees report a balance on hand of $2385, and also report that they were not able to publish the first volume of the Penn and Logan correspondence, owing to many additional letters coming to light, which from their extreme age are almost illegible. When completed it is estimated that the correspondence will comprise three volumes of from four to five hundred pages each, and they will present the most valuable historical collection of letters ever published in this country, and will throw much light upon the history of the State of Pennsylvania from 1700 to 1750.

The Binding Fund reported that 468 volumes had been bound during the year.

Charles M. Morris, Esq., Treasurer, submitted his report, which although not completed, shows a flattering state of the finances of the Society.

James Shrigley, Esq., Librarian, presented a very lengthy report, which shows that there has been a considerable increase in the number of volumes in the library since 1865. On the 1st of January last there were 11,483 volumes on hand.

Among the many valuable contributions during the year was a complete set of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, including 1731 to 1854, comprising 199 volumes. Also, the contribution by George W. Fahnestock of his entire collection of pamphlets, valued at $10,000.

Among the relics sent to the Society was a pencil sketch of General Washington, taken in 1777 by Charles Wilson Peale.

The gentleman who presented this gave $200 for it at a recent sale. There is also a fine old clock, the peculiarity of its face and its internal arrangements indicating great age, and so truthful withal, that it is evidently a gentleman of the olden time. Attached to the face are a series of astronomical arrangements, the meaning of which no one has been able to decipher. It is believed to have been manufactured in Scotland, and several gentlemen are now engaged in an effort to get at the history of this venerable piece of mechanism.

The Librarian recommends the appointment of a Corresponding Historian in each county of the State, who would feel sufficiently interested in the great work to give a brief account of the settlement of every important town or city within the limits of the country. By this a collection of manuscripts would be gathered that would be of great service to the future historian, and prove to gentlemen beyond our city limits that this is not a Philadelphia but a Pennsylvania institution. These reports might embrace not only the judicial, medical, and theological history, but likewise a short account of the botanical and mineral resources of each county.

The Librarian urges that something more should be done to call public attention to the wants and objects of the society. There is no doubt, he says, that there are many works of rare value stored away in garrets and other out-of-the-way places which should and might occupy honorable positions on the shelves of the society.

A series of resolutions expressive of the feeling of the Society at the loss of George W. Fahnestock, Esq., who was killed at the late collision on the Ohio river, were offered and adopted. They were seconded with able addresses by John A. McAllister, Esq., and Aubrey H. Smith Esq.

The Society then adjourned to meet on February 8, when the annual election of officers will take place.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.—Below will be found a list of some of the tickets carried in the annual bank elections which came off to-day:—

First National Bank.—Directors—C. H. Clark, S. A. Caldwell, W. G. Moorhead, George F. Tyler, E. W. Clark, W. S. Russell, James A. Wright, Robert B. Cabeen, George Philler.

Corn Exchange National Bank.—Directors—Alex. G. Cattell, John W. Torrey, Hugh Craig, Robert Ervien, H. Wilson Catherwood, Joseph W. Bullock, Christian J. Hoffman, William P. Cox, David Vanderveer, Alexander Whilldin, John F. Gross, Philip B. Mingle, Samuel T. Canby.

Tradesmen's National Bank.—Directors—C. H. Rogers, George C. Thomas, John Carrow, Jas. B. Bloodgood, Robert Coane, James McCann, Isaac B Baxter, Jr.

Commonwealth National Bank.—Directors—Charles F. Norton, E. P. Mitchell, H. N. Burroughs, W. A. Rolin, Paul P. Keller, John Wanamaker, C. H. Duhring, Theo. Wilson, H. W. Gray, Samuel K. Ashton, William F. Hansell, Robert B. Sterling.

Western National Bank.—Directors—Joseph Patterson, Levi Knowles, Charles H. Grant, Charles S. Wood, B. W. Andrews, Morris Patterson, H. L. Carson, Isaac Jeanes, William Miller.

Fourth National Bank.—Directors, Albert C. Roberts, J. Henry Askin, William P. Hamm, James C. Kelch, Samuel Miller, Robert Clark, William Brooks, M. R. Harris, Alan Wood, Edmund Smith, John M. Chesnut.

Union National Bank.—Directors, David Faust, William H. Sowers, Jesse Riegel, Peter Sieger, L. J. Leberman, E. G. Reyenthaler, I. Binswanger, R. D. Work, Augustine Willcox.

Central National Bank.—Directors, George M. Troutman, Charles Wheeler, John E. Graeff, John Milnes, Joseph Esherick, Samuel R. Shipley, David B. Ervin, Charles Smith, Matthew Baird, George S. Repplier, Andrew Wheeler.

Consolidation National Bank.—Directors, Jas. V. Watson, John H. Bringhurst, Henry Croskey, Joseph H. Collins, Edwin A. Landell, Amos R. Little, Ludlam Matthews, Seneca E. Malone, Robert Shoemaker, Robert F. Taylor, John W. Thomas, Joseph B. VanDusen, John P. Verree.

Penn National Bank.—Directors, Elijah Dallett, William C. Ludwig, Samuel Bispham, William P. Sharpless, Henry Budd, Gillies Dallett, John P. Steiner, Thomas P. Stotesbury, Joseph J. Williams.

Seventh National Bank.—Directors, George W. Hill, James M. Preston, Daniel Focht, John T. Bailey, Sevill Schofield, James Smyth, Alexander Whilldin, Jr., A. R. McCown, Thomas Dolan.

Philadelphia National Bank—Directors.—Thomas Robins, Lewis R. Ashhurst, N. Parker Shortridge, Edward Y. Townsend, Frank L. Bodine, George Whitney, Henry Preaut, Benjamin G. Godfrey, George W. Mears, John Welsh, J. Livingston Erringer, Augustus Heaton, Benjamin B. Comegys.

Southwark National Bank—Directors.—Francis P. Steel, Thomas Sparks, Henry G. Freeman, William M. Baird, James Simpson, Richard F. Loper, Frederick G. Wolbert, Samuel Castner, John L. Neill.

Sixth National Bank.—Directors.—Samuel McManemy, John Welsh, Philip Fitzpatrick, Henry May, Daniel H. Foster, William D. Gardner, James Ballenger, Daniel Baird, William Wiler.

Bank of North America.—Directors, Thomas Smith, Jacob P. Jones, Henry Lewis, Charles S. Lewis, David Scull, John M. Whitall, Lemuel Coffin, William B. Kempton, A. J. Lewis, James C. Hand, John H. Brown, Israel Morris.

GOT TIRED OF IT ALREADY.—A few days since Mayor Fox appointed William Hagenswiler, an "unterrified," a policeman in the Eleventh District. A few days and nights' service sickened the appointee, and the result was this morning his Honor received a resignation, which was accepted. Moral—There's many a job easier than that of a policeman.

ROBBED.—The carpenter shop of J. P. Cheston, at Fifteenth and Barclay streets, was broken into last night and robbed of tools to the amount of $100. The thieves pried open the back door.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Brutal Mother—A Dishonest Employe—A Till-tapper.

—Margaret Connelly, residing at Crease and Thompson streets, yesterday was held by Alderman Eggleton in $2000 bail to answer the charge of inhuman treatment of a child. It seems that she got angry at her little son, aged eight years, and pitched into him in a manner in which a man would hammer an ugly-tempered cur. The little fellow was knocked down and then kicked from head to foot. During the beating the neighbors interfered and took charge of the sufferer, while the brutal mother was taken into custody by a policeman. When the boy was picked up his head presented a shocking appearance, his nose being broken and the blood oozing from bruises over the back of his head.

—Nicholas Anderson was a hand employed on a canal boat of which Captain McCray was in command. While at New Hope, a few days since, Nicholas deserted the boat and took with him a lot of clothing belonging to the captain. Yesterday McCray ran across him in the city, and had him arrested. Alderman Heins sent him to prison.

—Philip Culbertson was yesterday overhauled by Policeman Hambleton, of the Ninth district, at Twenty-third and Carlton streets, for tapping the till of a cigar store in that vicinity. He was committed by Alderman Pancoast.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

93 shares Greenwich Improvement and Railroad Company	$14
1 share Mercantile Library Company	$7 50
1 share Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	$56
1 share Point Breeze Park	$100
Box No. 24 Point Breeze Park	$77 50
8 shares Continental Hotel	$78
69 shares Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company	$39 50
6 shares Bank of North America	$242
185 shares Mechanics' National Bank	$31
87 shares Commonwealth National Bank	$65
145 shares Manufacturers' National Bank	$31 25
LARGE and VALUABLE LOT, over 8 acres, Ridge road	$3720
DWELLING, Centre street, northeast of Wilson street, Germantown, Twenty-second ward	$1230
TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING, Mount Pleasant street, west of Market street, Twentieth ward	$1475
Two FRAME DWELLINGS, Widley street, northeast of Palmer. Eighteenth ward	$825
VALUABLE BUSINESS STANDS, southeast corner of Front and Race streets	$9200
Two MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCES, Nos. 1017 and 1019 south Twelfth street; have all the modern conveniences	$3475

AN INCENDIARY FIRE AND ATTEMPT TO BLOW A SAFE OPEN.—At about half-past 11 o'clock last night a citizen, while walking along Market street, west of Nineteenth, saw smoke issuing from the one-story structure No. 1920, occupied by Donaghy & Watt. He tried the door, but finding it shut, proceeded to the rear of the building and there found that the shutters had been forced open by a jimmy. Smoke was rushing out of the open window in a volume. He gave an alarm, and, some firemen coming on the ground, extinguished the flames with buckets of water. An examination of the interior disclosed the fact that burglars had been at work, and had attempted to blow open the safe, which was lying on its back. Whether the fuse which had been used to ignite the powder had set fire to the place, or whether the burglars had done it to cover up their tracks, is not known. Fire Marshal Blackburn is investigating the matter.

AN APPLICANT FOR POLICE HONORS.—His Honor Mayor Fox has received many letters from applicants for positions on the police force, but of all the worst—grammatically and every other way of speaking—came to hand yesterday. The petition occupied two full sheets of foolscap paper, and the writer, no doubt thinking that all this would not be read, wrote a superscription on the envelope, which was postmarked Jenkintown, Jan. 11, as follows:—

to the hon mayor of Philadelpa daniel miler fox, with my Best Respets to honor you a states man, and a setrel state man. But amn not for every state to Reglate thir hone afaras, wic I beleve you will Reglate yor independ of fear or faver. Sent by GEORGE BATES CENER.

It is useless to say that his Honor did not spend the time necessary to decipher the manuscript which was enclosed within this envelope.

LICENSES.—The following additional licenses were issued by the Mayor this morning:—To Matthias Kass and Henry Levi, pawnbrokers; and to Arch Street Theatre; O'Neill's Hall, Lombard street; Jeffrey's Hall, No. 1202 Richmond street; and Green Hill Hall, Seventeenth and Poplar streets, as places of amusement.

CASUALTY.—This morning about ten o'clock a man named John Bark, thirty years of age, residing on Gray's Ferry road, near the Arsenal, fell from a wagon he was driving, at Ridge avenue and Melon street. The wheels passed over him, causing severe injuries, and necessitating his removal to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

HEAVY GALE.—Late last night the wind blew a perfect gale. Many signs and unbolted window shutters were unhinged. Commander Edgar, of the Harbor police, reports that since his induction into office, he has seen no such night on the Delaware, though fortunately but little or no damage was done to the shipping.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The markets for Gold and Foreign Exchange were quite stiff through the forenoon. Gold sold up to 135⅝@135¾ per cent, and bills on London at 109½ per cent. and no abatement in the way of brokerage. On the other hand, money ruled with great apparent ease at 7 per cent. currency interest until about two o'clock, when it was suddenly found that the offerings from lenders were scarcely equal to the wants of the brokers for the day, and there was a sharp turn in the rate to gold interest, and a considerable running around to make up accounts at bank. This change was immediately felt at the Stock Boards, and also had its effect in the Gold room, where the transactions fell off to 135½@135¾ per cent. The market for foreign bills was also a fraction easier, and purchases could have been made late in the day at 109⅜, less a sixteenth brokerage, and 109⅜ ⅌ cent. net for 60 days on London, and 110⅛@110¼ for short sight. The gold brokers paid from 5 to 7 per cent. interest to carry over their balances early in the day, and 7 per cent. at the close of bank hours. The turn in money was attributed in part to the active purchases of stocks on Saturday, which had to be arranged for yesterday, and to the further large business at the Boards yesterday morning.

"On the Stock Exchange the public funds are from a ⅛ to ½ per cent. lower than the best sales of Saturday on nearly all the gold-bearing stocks, while the 10-40 years' 5 per cents and the currency 6 per cents. (Pacific Road subsidy) continued steady. The Southern State bonds were generally firm and in active demand, nor did the report of dearer money affect this department of the Exchange at the late Boards. New Tennessees, old Virginias, and the Louisianas were in most favor, and there was also a rise of ⅜ per cent. in Missouris. The new Tennessees sold up to 69⅜ per cent., and the price bid at the close. The Louisiana Levee 6 per cents sold as high as 68 per cent., and closed 67½ bid and 68@68½ asked. The Levee 8 per cents, of which there is only a small issue, sold at 77½, and the old State 6 per cents are quoted at 72½@73 per cent. The Alabama 8 per cents sold at 86, and 86½ was bid at the close of the day; 87 per cent. has been asked."

From the Tribune.

"Money was in good demand at 7 per cent. on call, and there is no further attempt to extort extra interest. The case has stimulated a demand for commercial paper, and best names are in demand at 8@10 per cent. At the close there was more activity in money, and rumors were circulated that artificial means were being used to make it active.

"Sterling Exchange is strong at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109⅜@109½; London, sight, 110⅛@110¼; Paris, long, 5·16¼@5·15⅝; Paris, short, 5·13¾@5·13⅛; Antwerp, 5·17½@5·16¼; Swiss, 5·17½@5·16¼; Hamburg, 36@36¼."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12.—The Flour Market is excessively dull, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of in lots to supply the immediate wants of the home consumers, at $5@5·75 for superfine, $6@6·50 for extras, $7·25@8 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family $8·75@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7·50@8 ⅌ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much prime Wheat offering, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $1·85@2, amber at $2·05@2 10 for fair and good and $2·12@2·15 for choice, and white at $2·25@2·45. Rye is scarce and quiet. Sales of Western at $1·60@1·62. Corn—The receipts have fallen off, but there is no improvement in the demand. Sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 88@92c., and 1000 bushels new white at 85c. Oats attract but little attention. Sales of 2500 bushels Western at 72@73c., and 1000 bushels light Pennsylvania at 65c.

Cloverseed is in active request, with sales of 600 bushels at $7·87½@8·25 for fair and good.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Butler on the Finances—The Georgia State Government—Frauds in the Interior Department—The Danish Treaties.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The Reconstruction Committee,

met this morning and examined Messrs. Sealy and Holmes, of Georgia, concerning the affairs in that State. Their testimony was, in all respects, similar to that heretofore produced before the committee. It is very doubtful if the committee will agree to set aside the present State government of Georgia, as the testimony is not of a sufficient character to warrant such a proceeding.

General Butler

will endeavor to get the floor as soon as the journal is read, when he will deliver his speech on the finances. It is spoken of by those who have read it as an able effort.

The Committee on Printing

has commenced to take testimony relative to the stationery contracts of the Interior Department. They have examined the Commissioner of Patents, Foote, and Mr. McCormick, disbursing clerk of the Patent Office. The testimony so far shows undoubted evidence of fraud in furnishing the Interior Department with stationery. General Butler expresses some doubts as to the prospect of the bill repealing

The Tenure-of-Office Act

getting through the Senate.

The House Postal Committee

to-day authorized a bill to be reported allowing railroad companies using postal cars an increase of one hundred per cent. upon their pay.

The Senate Finance Committee

had a session this morning, at which the general subject of the condition of the finances was discussed. It is understood that they will prepare a bill embodying a general financial plan, which will be submitted to the Republican Senators at their next caucus.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee

to-day had up various subjects for consideration which have been before them for some time, among others the Danish treaty, with a view to reaching a final decision thereon.

Mr. Seward is urging the committee to report a treaty to the Senate, in order to secure action. The Secretary of the

Belgian Minister

has arrived here, and has brought with him three treaties—extradition, trade-mark treaty, and postal treaty—which will shortly be submitted to the Senate by the Secretary of State.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented a petition in the form of a series of resolutions adopted at a mass meeting in Marion county, Georgia, on the first of January, setting forth the deplorable condition of things in that State, and asking for the passage of Mr. Sumner's bill as a remedy.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (N. J.) presented a memorial signed by Franklin Haight, George B. Upton, Henry J. Gardner, and other capitalists, setting forth that the proposed subsidies to the Northern Pacific Railroad and to the eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad will amount, besides land warrants to $125,000,000, and offering to construct either or both the roads for a subsidy of $1,000 per mile in addition to the land grants, thus saving to the Treasury $75,000,000, and offering to give bonds endorsed by capitalists representing $100,000,000.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said he was opposed to the granting of any subsidy to railroad companies, but presented this memorial because one of the signers was a constituent of his.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the motion to print 10,000 copies of Commissioner Wells' report, for the use of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the resolution to provide for bringing home the remains of our late Minister, Mr. Coggswell, and it was adopted.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) introduced a bill to authorize the issue of a national currency, to assure its stability and elasticity, lessen the interest on the public debt, and reduce the rate of interest, as follows:—

Be it enacted, etc., that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, after the 30th day of June next, to issue, on the faith and credit of the United States, $350,000,000, and such further sum as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, in certificates of value from the Treasury of the United States not bearing interest, and of such amounts as he may deem expedient, if not less than one dollar each, which shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, excises debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, and for all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatever, except where the law creating such claim or demand requires that the same shall be paid in coin and shall be lawful money and legal tender in payment of all public and private debts, except as aforesaid, within the United States, and shall be receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States; said certificate of value shall be in the similitude of Treasury notes heretofore issued, except that they shall bear only their face value, the denomination or value for what they are in money, together with appropriate vignettes to prevent counterfeiting, and such signatures, checks, and numbers as may be best to prevent an over issue or forgeries, and on the back thereof shall be printed the provisions of the law under which they are passed.

Section 2 That after the 30th day of June next, the national banks shall cease to be banks of issue, and all taxes on their circulation shall thereafter cease, and it shall be the duty of every collector or the officer having received in payment of a debt or tax due the United States, any bill heretofore issued by any national bank, to return the same on the 1st day of each succeeding month until the 1st day of January in the year 1870, when such bills shall be no longer receivable, to the Comptroller of the Currency to be cancelled and destroyed in his presence, and in the presence of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, of which destruction a memorandum, containing the amount of the bills, their numbers, and the name of the bank issuing them, shall be made in a book kept for that purpose, and signed by the officers aforesaid; and such collector or other official shall be credited in his account with the amount so returned, and the same shall be done with all other bank bills and legal-tender notes now issued, or which shall be issued, when they are returned to the Treasury.

Burglaries.

ST. CATHARINE'S, Ontario, Jan. 12.—The Bank of Montreal was entered by burglars last night, the safe blown open, and robbed of $50,000 in Canada legal-tender notes.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—The burglars who robbed the Bank of Montreal at St. Catharine's, were at Tonawanda, in this county, this morning.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The New Jersey Railroad ticket office in this city was entered last night by burglars, and robbed of $1000 in cash.

FOURTH EDITION

HARRISBURG

Proceedings in the Senate and House—The Measures Enacted To-day.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—The Senate was called to order at eleven o'clock A. M., and after prayer the Speaker announced the Standing Committees.

Mr. Connell presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Medical Society, asking permission to appoint an inspector of drugs.

Also, one from Eli K. Price and others for a supplement to the acts relating to building and loan associations.

Also, one for the appointment of a translator of languages.

The following bills in place were read:—

Mr. Fisher—One declaring that all spirits distilled or rectified within the United States, all domestic distilled spirits, are subject to all the inspection laws of this State.

Also one changing the time of holding elections in this State from the spring to the second Tuesday in October.

Also one allowing any person in Lancaster city, except Congressmen and members of the Legislature, to be members of the Council or School Directors.

Also one incorporating the Lancaster County Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company.

One providing that insurance companies created by the Court of Common Pleas under the act of March 26, 1867, shall be chartered as first-class. They shall have such capital as may be determined by the Court, not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and at least fifty per cent. must be paid in before the certificate of incorporation shall be issued.

Also, a joint resolution requesting Congress to pass an act amending the naturalization laws so as to secure the purity of the ballot-box.

Mr. McCandless offered a supplement to the Militia law of May, 1864. This bill provides for a board of officers in the first division, to consist of the commanding officer of the division, of the commanders of brigades, regiments, battalions, and unattached companies, who shall have entire control of the military fund. It also provides for inspections in May and November of each year, and increases the number of staff officers.

Mr. Connell—A bill incorporating the Supreme Council of Sons and Daughters of America.

Also, one incorporating the Gearrish Silver Mining Company.

Also, one incorporating the Continental Banking Company.

Also, one giving to each stockholder of the Kensington and Oxford Turnpike Company one vote for each share, and allowing the company to charge the same tolls as the Township Line Road Company.

Also one supplementary to the acts relative to Business and Loan Associations, conferring additional powers upon the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

The Speaker presented the annual reports of the Girard Estate, Blind Institution, National Lincoln Monument Association, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and the Western Saving Fund, all of which were laid on the table.

Also, a bill exempting from taxation the property held by the Overseers of Public Schools, founded by charter in Philadelphia in 1697.

Also, one to establish the office of interpreter and translator of foreign languages in Philadelphia; the occupant to be appointed by the Governor for three years, and to appoint such assistants as he may deem necessary. The fees to be regulated by the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, offered a resolution referring the portions of the Governor's Message treating of a registry law to a special committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Duncan offered a resolution declaring the member from Lawrence county, Mr. Edwards, to be Chaplain of the House. Agreed to.

Mr. Kleckner, of Philadelphia, offered the following:—

Whereas, Philadelphia has seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of stock in the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and whereas the low price at which the stock of said road is selling, and its heavy encumbrances exact and ought to receive from its officers a rigid economy; and whereas the president, treasurer, and directors, with a large party composed of their families and friends, male and female, started on the 19th of October last, in the cars of the company, to pass a week at Niagara, beyond the limits of the road and out of Pennsylvania; and whereas it is reported that the invitations were expressed to be that the excursion was to be at the expense of the company, and such misappropriation of the trust fund, if true, is by statute an indictable misdemeanor, therefore

Resolved, that a committee of three members of the House be appointed to investigate and report at an early day whether the rumors of the foregoing are true, and if so a copy of the report to be sent to the Councils of Philadelphia, in order that some measures, legal or otherwise, may be taken to correct the abuse, prevent a repetition of it, and to promote a more efficient and disinterested administration of the affairs of said railroad company; provided no expense shall be incurred by the State in and undergoing said investigation.

Mr. Adaire moved to amend by extending the inquiry into all roads in which the city owns stock.

Mr. Playford, of Fayette, said that if an indictable offense had been committed, the remedy was in the courts.

Mr. Beans (Bucks) hoped that the resolution would be kicked out of the House with merited contempt. The views of Mr. Playford were endorsed by Mr. Herr (Dauphin), who questioned the power of the House to act in the matter. Mr. Kleckner had offered the resolution from a sense of duty to the city of Philadelphia and his constituents.

Mr. Playford said that officers of the road would simply turn their backs on the committee.

Mr. Davis, Philadelphia, was opposed to the amendment because it would make a general and roving commission.

Mr. Hong, Philadelphia, should also vote against the original resolution because he did not think it worthy of the attention of the House. The City Councils had refused to act.

Mr. Kleckner (Philadelphia) said that the resolution had actually passed one branch of Councils, and would have passed the other branch if the officers of the road had not stepped in between the investigation and the Councils.

Mr. Beans (Bucks) moved to postpone indefinitely, and the motion being seconded by Mr. Breen (Schuylkill), was carried by a *viva voce* vote.

There being but one vote apparently in the negative,

Mr. Strang (Tioga) offered the following:—

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the Speaker and Clerk of the House be and are hereby authorized to appoint as many additional officers as are necessary to transact the business of the House, not exceeding twenty-seven in number.

The resolution was urged by Messrs. Strang, Davis, and other Republican members, on the ground of necessity, and was opposed by Messrs Playford, Brown (Clarion), McMuller, and other Democrats, on the ground of being a violation of the act of last year limiting the number of officers, and of being unnecessary. The resolution was agreed to.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 12

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, New....c.	100⅝	15 sh Reading..d·b..c..	46⅛
$6000 do..........ls.	100¾	100 do..........c..	46¾
4000 Leh 6s.gold l......	88½	100 do..........	46⅝
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s.	95½	300 do.......ls..t..	46¾
$2000 W & Frank 7s....	85	200 do........b10.	46 69
92 sh Leh Nav.........	28⅞	100 do..........	46⅝
200 do........b30.	29	100 do........2d.	46 60
30 do..........	28⅞	100 do........2d..	46¾
100 sh Hestonville......	11	100 do..........c.	46 69
100 sh Penna R..........	55⅞	100 do........b60.	46⅝
100 sh Read R......b10.	46 81	600 do........b15.	4⅝
200 do........b30..	46¾	700 do..........	46¾
100 do........s5..	46¾	100 do..........	46¾
100 do....b5&in..	46¾	300 do....ls.b30..	4⅞
100 do..........c.	46 69		

SECOND BOARD.

$400 City 6s, New.....	100¾	100 sh Phil & E...b60..	26¼
$500 do..........c.	100¾	100 sh Read	46 50
$7300 do..........ls.	100¾	100 do........b30..	46⅝
9 sh Penna R..........	56	200 do........ls.	46·69
10 do..........	56	200 do........b15..	46¾
100 do........b30.	56	100 do........b30..	46⅝
61 sh Leh V R.d. b..	54¾	100 do..........	46¾
9 do.....d. b..	54¼	10 sh C & Am......lt..	120
2 sh C & Am..........	128¾		

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Another Kink in the Eastern Question—Butler's Great Financial Speech.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Gen. Butler's Great Financial Speech.

Butler's speech on the finances was listened to with great attention by the members of the House. At the close of his hour, his time was unanimously extended twenty minutes, and then extended indefinitely. Among those present were Senators Morton, Cattell, and Sherman, and other members of the Senate Finance Committee; also Special Commissioner of Revenue D. L. Wells. The delivery of the speech occupied nearly two hours. At its conclusion General Butler was warmly congratulated by his friends.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Grecian Minister Excluded from the Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—For some unexplained reason, Rizo Rangabe, the Grecian Ambassador at Paris, who it was supposed would represent Greece in the Conference, has been refused participation in its sessions. He has protested against his exclusion, and appealed to the Grecian Government at Athens for instructions. The Conference will await the action of Greece in this matter, and the session announced for to-day will probably be postponed for a time in consequence.

Help for the Loyal Cause in Cuba.

MADRID, Jan. 12—Four thousand soldiers have volunteered their services to the Government to assist in suppressing the insurrection in Cuba.

The New York Markets.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The money market was very easy in the forenoon at 6@7 per cent. for call loans, but after meridian the demand became active, and there were transactions at coin interest, and we did hear of exceptional transactions at 1·32 and 1·16 per cent. The demand was chiefly from small borrowers with mixed collaterals, and first-class firms found no difficulty in getting all the money they wanted at the legal rate in currency. 3 30 P. M.—The money market was more active this afternoon, and the rates of interest advanced from 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold, but at the close was easier again.

Stocks at the Second Board were heavy and lower, being unfavorably affected by the temporary flurry in the money market. The Gold market closed steady at 135½. Loans were made at 6 5-12@7 per cent for carrying. The Government bond market was heavy and lower this afternoon—the flurry in the money market, and the report that the Treasury would sell five millions of bonds, caused the downward movement. Mr. Vandyck has only $600,000 to sell in any event, and there is no immediate prospect of this amount being sold. The stock market at the close was unsettled and generally lower under realizations by the bulls and hammering by the bears.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Allemania, for Europe, takes out $43,000 in specie.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—4 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	155⅛	West. Union Tel....	38⅜
N.Y. and E. R.	38⅛	Cleve. & Toledo R.	103½
Ph. and Rea. R.	93⅝	Toledo & Wabash..	62
Mich.S.and N.I. R.	90½	Mil. & St. Paul R...	71
Cle. and Pitt.R.	83⅞	Adams Express.....	48½
Chi. and N.W.com.	82½	Wells, Fargo.......	25
Chi. and N.W.pref.	86¼	United States Ex...	42
Chi. and R. I. R.	127¼	Tennessee 6s, New	68¼
Pitts. F. W.&Chi.R.	119⅛	Gold............	135½
Pacific Mail Steam.	123½	Market steady.	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Legal Intelligence see First Page.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood.—The Philadelphia list is still under argument before the Court.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Williams.—John Jordan, Jr., President of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' National Bank, vs. The Relief Fire Insurance Company. An action to recover on an insurance policy for loss sustained by burning of plaintiff's property in Chesnut street, above Sixth, about two years ago. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Hare.—The National Refining and Storing Company vs. Lockhart, Frew & Co. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract for the delivery of 2000 barrels of oil at a specified time. The defense set forth that they were ready to deliver at the appointed time, but plaintiffs were not willing to accept. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—Deal & Co. vs E. Tracy & Co. An action to recover the price of gold sold and delivered to one Tozier, as agent for the defendants. Verdict for plaintiffs, $1816 80.

Chambers, Barr & Co. vs. the Keystone Hat Company. An action on a book account. Jury out.

Emanuel Nunes vs. Joseph Lendburg & Leopold Krause. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. On trial.

A HANDSOME MONUMENT.—Henry S. Tarr & Son, in their Ornamental Marble Works, in Green street, above Seventh, have just completed a handsome tomb, to be placed over the remains of Captain Samuel F. McKee, at Catasauqua, Lehigh Valley. It is of Italian marble, mounted on a granite base. The names of the battles in which Captain McKee fought are inscribed upon it, over the die, in raised letters, in commemoration of his services in the field. On the front of the die, on the corners, are carved a laurel and oak leaves, and the inscription, "Captain Samuel F. McKee, 147th Regiment P. V. Infantry." It also bears the appropriate mottoes, "Honor to the brave," and "He who is embalmed in honor never dies." "*Our brother—we love thee, and we mourn for thee,*" appears in raised letters on the back front, together with a representation of joy, and a rose and lily. The cap is surmounted with a hat, sword, sash, and belt, representing those worn by the deceased while in the field. Captain McKee was born in Pittsburg, June 18, 1829. He was in several battles of the war previous to an engagement near Marietta, on the 21st of June, 1864, during which he fell. The tomb is erected by his friends as a tribute to the memory of a brave officer and esteemed friend.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1869.

At the annual meeting of stockholders, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

President—JOS. E. GILLINGHAM.

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. T. YERKES, JR., D. R. GARRISON, and B. F. HART, CHAS. T. YERKES. GEORGE J. GROSS,

1t CHAS. T. YERKES, JR., Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

INSPECTION OFFICE, ROOMS 29, 31, AND 33 FORREST BUILDING, FOURTH STREET, BELOW CHESNUT.

Notice is hereby given to all user or users of every Stationary Steam Boiler within the limits of this city to give notice in writing within Thirty Days after date of this notice, at the office of the Inspector, the location of every Boiler in use by him or them, and the business or purpose for which the said Boiler is used. Also all persons proposing to erect or operate any new Boiler or Boilers, so that the same may be inspected before using, in compliance with act of Assembly of May 7, 1864, also ordinance of Councils approved the 13th day of July, 1868.

T. J. LOVEGROVE, Chief Inspector.

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